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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 102 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XII NO. 271— BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Nov.	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Ja	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@	..	8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 156
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4 445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steames	Destination.
21st Nov.	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
19th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons:	Arrival.	Departure
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4490	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga:	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to,—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	39,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafisabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	.....	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	.....	Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	.....	Rs. 1,87,50,000
		Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL

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Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chanda	Narayanganga
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cunjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehradun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
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Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalnaigurl	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 118, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1220.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS having experience in office routines. Apply with stamps Box No. 579 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R. 359.

WANTED—An experienced SUB-EDITOR only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary to P. O. Box No. 1005 Bombay.
A

WANTED—3 CLERKS, strong in English, knowing Typewriting on Rs. 60. Apply with stamp to Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R361

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR, male or a female, one with "knowing of "AYURVEDIC" medicine, preferred. Apply with terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHARE-CANVASSERS and a GENERAL CLERK knowing typeing, accounts etc. for Limited Company newly floated in Berar. Good salaries to useful applicants. Apply with qualifications etc, Post Box 334 Bombay.
A R. 360.

WANTED—A COUNCIL SECRETARY for a Honourable Member. Apply with testimonials and photo if possible; pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 22049

WANTED—A Competent and experienced CARDER SPINNER. Good pay to suitable man. Applications treated confidentially. Apply: BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A. 22066

WANTED for the India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd., a CHIEF AGENT for the province of C. P. and Berar. Candidates must be fairly educated, of good connections and possessing good experience of Life Insurance organisation and canvassing Good prospects for a really deserving man Apply at once to THE SECRETARY, 1, Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 21032

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GENTLEMAN born in South America and educated in the United States where he filled positions as Hotel Manager, Cashier, Cost Accountant, Advertising Agent and Sales Manager arrival via London on the 13th, and desires SITUATION in any part of India or oversea. Speaks English, Hindustani and Spanish, a very fast typist and accustomed to the control of staff. Write H. GAVADEEN c/o. THOS. COOK & SONS, BOMBAY.
B 22072

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET on long lease IMPERIAL CINEMA PLOT. Written offers with deposit of Rs. 5,000 only will be considered. For further particulars apply, MANAGER of Trustees, Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy Trust, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R357

TO LET only for Hindus, at greatly reduced rents in Mhatre's Building, Chaupatty, Sea Face, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors for residential purposes. Electric lights, fans and lift, all modern conveniences.
C

TO LET for Parsis or Hindus in Dwarkadas Building, Lamington Road, Commodious FLATS in whole or in halves—also Garages. Rents reasonable. Apply personally, RECEIVER, HIGH COURT, Alice Building, Fort.
C R364

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

AN UP-TO-DATE BUTTON MANUFACTURING MACHINES of high economy of German make are available for sale. For details apply Box No. 583 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R68.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PLANS! 'Auctioneering by mail.' 'Making money by prize contests.' 'Circular Mailing.' 'New Method Library.' 'Circular All 1/4. MATHUR AND CO., AGRA.
T R367

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—As a going concern, an ENGINEERING WORKSHOP and FOUNDRY with the most modern and up-to-date machine, tools and plant, together with extensive grounds for expansion. Also a Commodious Storied Building, attached thereto, large enough to serve as quarters for three or four first-class assistants and as office in addition. Detailed particulars on request. Apply to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R350

WANTED TO SELL—Renowned Commercial School. Income Rs. 200 300 monthly. Work taught to purchaser. Initial outlay Rs. 2,000. Nothing for goodwill. Apply to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R366

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—RE-OPENED after October vacation. Enrolments for all courses including revision for G.D.A. and B. Com. APOLLO ST.
M R349

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—BRIDEGROOM, beautiful Sri Vaishnava Kanya 14; high family; Learning English Sanskrit; Telugu Scholar talks Tamil, Hindi; spins well; good voice only graduates. Apply Box No. 400 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

GRADUATES capable of teaching Persian, Mathematics and Science upto the Matriculation Standard in the High Schools. Starting salary Rs. 60/- (sixty) p. m. in the grade of Rs. 60-10/2-80. Apply with testimonials to:—M.B.S. C.M.D.

NANDNATH K.
Commissioner of Education,
Baroda State.

Office of the Commissioner of Education, Baroda, 11th November, 1924.
22048

TO BE LET

spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
R342

G. I. P RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur upto 12 hours on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1924, for purchase of about 156 tons C. I. Scrap, 100 tons W. I. and Steel and 82 tons wood scrap, lying at stations, Khandwa, Harda, Jubbulpore and Junnerdeo. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in Cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. The undersigned is not bound to accept any particular tender and is not required to assign his reasons for not accepting any particular tender.

For details apply to—

A. E. CAMPBELL,
District Engineer,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Railway,
Nagpur.
22059

LOST OR MISLAID.

LOST OR MISLAID—Three hundred and eight share certificates Nos. 11123 to 11630 of the Bombay Industrial Mills Co. Ltd., standing on the name of Vadlal Sarabhai, have been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company, at their registered Office Alahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay within fifteen days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificates will be issued to Vadilal Sarabhai
22070

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per OSAKA SHOSEN KAI HASHE mer "SHINANO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of dischearge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office with n one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR CHLORINATING TANSA LAKE WATER.

TENDERS for supplying (a) CHLORINATING APPARATUS, (b) CHLORINE, (c) OIL ENGINES AND PUMPS and (d) SMALL CAST IRON PIPES AND SLUICE VALVES, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of January, 1925 instead of the 9th day of December, 1924, as previously notified.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. THIVESS SMITH,
M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E.,
Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works
Municipal Office,
Bombay,
13th November, 1924.
22065

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED—An OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT on salary of Rs. 100 to 150, having experience in Municipal Office routine and Account work. Apply with certificates, stating age before the 1st of December, 1924.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY.
President.
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
14th November, 1924. 22073

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN experienced TRACER with some knowledge of estimating on a salary of Rs. 40 to 60 p.m., according to qualification. Apply with certificates stating age before the 1st of December, 1924.

(Sd.) K. R. OKA,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
14th November, 1924.
22074

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and Yarn Waste of the Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd., is to be sold ready, tender of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till Saturday, the 22nd instant accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R362

NOTICE

IRON MATERIALS of the probable value of Rs. 5,000 as detailed below will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the site of the Nira bridge on the Poona Bangalore Road on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1924, at 3 p.m.

Arched flooring plates 1/4" thick, Tons. 50
Rolled steel joists 20' x 7" x 3½" Nos. 80.
Flat iron bracing 8 x 1/2" about 14½', long, Tons 3.

NOTE.—All materials are in serviceable condition.

The materials are stacked at the site of Nira bridge in mile No. 30 of Poona Bangalore Road and may be seen on any day.

The highest bidder should pay on the spot 1/4 amount of the bid as a deposit which amount will be forfeited in case the full amount of the bid is not paid within a fortnight and the materials removed within the allotted time after intimation of the acceptance of the bid.

The acceptance of the bid rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, Poona.

The Superintending Engineer reserves the right to reject all the offers and no reason will be given for the rejection or acceptance of any offer.

N. N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Satara District.
22062

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1324 of 1922.

TAHIRA MOHSIN TYABJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
EBRAHIMKHAN KARIMKHAN. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 17th day of November, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement three Acres and nineteen Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 102 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalragat Road, on or towards the West by Matheran Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ratanbai Kapadia and on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Banaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20937

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA JIVA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai JANKIBAI, widow of Ramchandra Jiva, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Dated the 3rd day of November, 1924.
Messrs. PATHARE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22038

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1924 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire here and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
20693

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMJI KHATAU, of Ghat Kopar, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Mukadum, residing at Ghat Kopar, in Thana District. ..... Deceased.

Bai RATANBAI, widow of Ramji Khatau Karia, of Ghat Kopar, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghat Kopar in Thana District ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of November, 1924.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22067

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, etc.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of PINJARA ISMAIL JUMA, Late of Bombay, Sunny Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Cotton Spinner, residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SARABAI, widow of PINJARA JUMA and ASIDBAI, wife of Ellias Bawla, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of November the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 5th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22071

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 401 OF 1924.

Messrs. MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSING, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THAKAR MULJI MORARJI SUNDERJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the directions for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1924, the following moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1924, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.—27 shares of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 250 each on which Rs. 150 has been paid up.

Lot No. 2.—20 shares of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 250 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
22069

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3957 of 1923.

AKBARALLI MUSSABHAI RAJA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SALEBHAI SHAIKH TAYEBBHAI KOTHARI and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards and 33/100 of another square yard (102.33) or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492.184 and New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077 and 14078 Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, seventh Cross Lane on or towards the North by stables and on or towards the South by the property of Shavakshah Bomanji Chotia and on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 8th Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2991 and Street No. 92 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the borrower.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 3rd Kamathipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138.6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3988, New No. 10368, Old Survey No. 1/3287 and New Survey No. 5997 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a nassano on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Hirji Pochet Bin Pochji and on the South by the said third Kamathipura Street assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1249, 50 and Street Nos. 123-25.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 492, 493, 539, 537 and 164, New Nos. 12011, 14012, 14077 and 14078 and Old Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2122 Street No. 13 Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland 3rd Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane aforesaid on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Marwadi Porkha Dholaji and New of Shukhanbai daughter of Noorbhai Dudhabhai and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshavlal Jamietram and now of Daramdas Vallabhdas and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Borrower.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Kurla, Sub-District Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, known as Lamzai or Kashirakfield bearing Entry No. (R.B.) 167 Survey No. 162 Pot No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 11000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East and West by the property of Malekh Saheb Sallakush, on or towards the North by the property of Phillip Antores and on or towards the South by the remaining land belonging to the said Essabhai Mulla Abdealli.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MENON HIRAJI & HIRAJI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
21077

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

Sale of Wines, etc., lying at Ballard Pier Godown will take place to-morrow Tuesday the 18th November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) and of Cigarettes and Gin lying at Apollo Bonded Warehouses will take place on the same day at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of a big lot of Findlators Treble Port, Chablis Special Whisky (Flasks), Auld Brigs Whisky, Spanish Red Wine, Denisquina Wine, Santernes Wine, Invalid Port, Sherry, Sparkling Muscatels, Normandin 20 years old Brandy, Chardon Brandy, Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, Kenmore Virginia Cigarettes and Findlators Gin, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. H. Hughes and Co., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction the cases of wines etc., to-morrow Tuesday, the 18th November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. P. & O. Banking Corporation, godown at 5, Graham Road, Ballard Pier, behind Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., and the cases of Findlators Gin and Kenmore Virginia Cigarettes on the same day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Apollo Bonded Warehouses:—

PARTICULARS OF WINES, ETC., AT THE PREMISES OF MESSRS. P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION GODOWN AT BALLARD PIER.

Sale at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

7 cases of Findlators Treble Port.
4 cases of Denisquina Wine.
3 cases of Invalid Port.
2 cases of Spanish Red Wine.
7 cases of Findlators Chablis.
1 case of Sherry.
3 cases of Sparkling Muscatels (Qts.)
6 cases of Sparkling Muscatels (Pts.)
2 cases of Normandin 20 years old Brandy.
2 cases of Santarns Wine.
2 cases of Findlator's Special Whisky Flasks.
1 case of Chardon Brandy.
27 cases of Fresh Herrings (Tyne Brand.)
19 cases of Kipperred Herrings.
16 cases of Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
61 cases of Special Whisky.
10 cases of Auld Brig Whisky.

N. B.—The above cases of wines etc., are kept on view.

PARTICULARS OF CIGARETTES AND FINDLATORS GIN, AT APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Sale at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

2 cases of Kenmore Virginia Cigarettes Bond Receipt No. 118 of 1922-23 and Bond No. 946.
2 Cases of Kenmore Virginia Cigarettes Bond Receipt No. 119 of 1922-23 and Bond No. 961.
100 cases of Findlators Gin, Bond No. 532.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, LIQUID RED LEAD SCREW DRIVERS, DHOTIES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th, November, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

66 tons of Liquid Red Lead, each of 1 gallon.
14 Drums of Liquid Red Lead, each of 5 gallons.
10 cases of Screw Drivers, 100 dozs in a case.
One lot Dhoties.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Piroj bai, widow of Jamshedji Nanabhai Guzder and Shirinbai, wife of Maneckji Bhimjibhai Patel, the two of the administratrices of the estate of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased and also under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroze Maneckji Daji Ghandhy and Cowasji Hormusji Daji Ghandhy, the remaining two administrators of the estate of Bai Maneckbai widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property hereunder described belonging to the estate of the deceased at the premises at No. 39, Matarpakhady Mazagaon on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi but now of Bombay, on the Western side of the Road, leading to the late Gunpowder Works, containing by admeasurement, 396 square yards or thereabouts including half the area of the adjoining passages and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 5919, Street No. 39 and bearing New Survey No.—and Cadastral Survey No. 335 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the house of Antonio Sarao and partly by the house of S. Perreira on or towards the West by the house of J. A. Baptista, on or towards the North by the house of E. L. Vallidares and on or towards the South by public passage, vacant possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee at their office in Cama Building, Bell Jane, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert at Church Gate Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, the 1st Mortgagee, and at the risk and account of Fatehally Abdulkayum, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 17th day of November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property, pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Motgagee, under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of May, 1922, made between the said Fatehally Abdulkayum of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other.

All that piece or parcel of Government Free hold land or ground situate at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 2822, Old Survey No. 21915, and New Survey No. 1357 with messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 34, Street No. 498-500 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Nawroji Kapadia and on or towards the South by the property of Coverji and Byramji Umrigar and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., at their Office No. 27—33, Medows street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and plateware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots, allmyrahs, Godrej and Milner's safe on stands, English C. spring Perambulator, E. ceiling fan enamelled bath tub, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, gramophone, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of E. G. Whittick, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Khan Bahadur Mohamedally and others Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 236-237, Street Nos. 144-46 and 150, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdulalli, on or towards the South by the property of Bora Abdul Hussein Mulla Mahomedally, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 21st November, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupra, nickles, Ingots, tents, I. P. flies and walls, Brass, Gun metal and Copper scrap, Brass screws, Frocks, Shirts, Shorts, great coats, Table cloths, Jackets, Lamps, axes, pick heads, Felt, Leather, Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Gordage cotton., Tape, Mammoties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Engine Fire I. P. Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, Entrenching tools, spanners, tools, Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R365

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Five and Six

Two more instalments of this super travel film. All the wonders of the wilds of Central Africa recorded in the most ambitious series of pictures ever taken.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Nine and Ten
THE LAVA CRUSHER
AND
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

The fearless girl again comes to grips with her scurrilous enemies. More dashing adventures and escapes—Murderous plots and rescues,. Who is the mysterious Captain X? His identity is revealed this week.

PATHE GAZETTE
A RARE BIRD
(Monty Banks Comedy)
In 2 Reels

Prices :Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
'MORAN OF THE LADY LETTY'
With DOROTHY DALTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PLAYTHINGS OF DESTINY"
With ANITA STEWART.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT
6 30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER"
With DAVID POWELL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Hindusthan Film Company's
Production
JAYADRATH-VADH

MADELEINE

presents
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World, in
The great Historic Master-piece
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
as described in "CHILDE HAROLD"
by
LORD BYRON
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"

The Picture that has been the "TALK OF THE TOWN" for the Last Two Weeks. in 4 Thrilling Chapters, and 24 Amazingly Splendid Reels.

TO-NIGHT.....THIS WEEK
Chapter 3. "The God of Vengeance"
A Rare combination of
HISTORY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE
taken amidst a Thousand Backgrounds of Venice whose Beauty appears in a studied reproduction.
This Great picture is supplied by
Messrs. J. PEARSON & Co.
Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Programme also includes a Two-Reel Roaring Comedy
"NAUGHTY NURSES"
3 shows daily—6-30, 8-15, & 10.
Our Popular Prices Including Tax.
A First Class Music with Jazz.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

A Mighty Spectacular Melodrama—Universal Jewel!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"THE SIGNAL TOWER"

7 Reels—beautifully charming Railroad Story, tense with Love and situations that will bring you to the edge of your seats—situations to which there seems no happy solution.

THE GREATEST THRILL PICTURE EVER MADE!
"THE SIGNAL TOWER"
Starring
VIRGINIA VALLI
with Wallace Beery, Rockliffe Fellowes and many others.

The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.
S S Shinnoh Maru, Isagens, Kobe.
S S Mooltan, Finch, Sydney.
S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
S S Golconda, Hughes, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Baird Busreh.
S S Dongola, Cooper, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.
S S Varsova, Robinson, Busreh.
S S Dongola, Cooper, Aden.
S S British Mariner, Feathers, Mahomerab.
S S Bovenkerk, Swart Calcutta.
S S Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.
S S York Castle, Morgan, Dunkirk.

S S Shinnoh Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru, 3582 tons, Captain K Isageno, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

SS Mooltan:—The P and O S N Company's Australian Mail steamer Mooltan, 12876 tons, Captain S. Finch, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3606 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 3203 tons, Captain J H Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1431 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a genorl cargo and passengers.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C P Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons Captain T A. Robinson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongala, 4729 tons Captain C P Cooper, sailed yesterday from harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bovenkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Bovenkirk, 3723 tons, Captain F Swart, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S York Castle:—The T M Company's steamer York Castle, 3457 tons, Captain A D Morgan sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, November 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Devanha, Aden, 29/11, M M and Co.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiena.
11 California 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
15 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
6 Bahadur, Calcutta, 18-11-24, T M Co.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa, NF, Graham's Trading Co.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11, L T Co.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J and Co.
12 Bovenkirk, Calcutta, 13-11-24, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Bamora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

P Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
15/Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. B & Shushtary and Co.
Jalavijarpa, 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Ohina due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mairtha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Genoa due about 17th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co
City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).
Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bassano (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 17th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L E vard.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Silvio Pallico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, Agent F F Campbell Co
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 17th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

15-11-24.

S S Naldera for London:—19 bales cow hides tanned, Aziz and Co.; 12 bales Aloe Fibre, A Durst; 1 bale Tow, A Durst. 50 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.; 16 bales cow hides tanned, C Rahimtoola and Sons; 15 bales hemp, H B Ramji and Co.; 3 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramji and Co.; 6 bales Goat skins tanned, H B Ramji and Co.; 42 cwt Indian chutney, N K Jussawala; 60 cwt. samoodar fins, Essa Dawood; 100 cwt cashew nut kernels, Amin and Sons; 439 cwt yellow millets, Amin and Sons.

S S Atna for Antwerp: 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S York Castle for Dunkirk:—5000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—20 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros. Ltd.

S S Trifles for Hamburg:—19 bales goat hair, H B Ramji and Co.; 2 pots Palm rosa oil, Thos. Cook and Son. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co.; 10 cwt cardamom seed, R S Tata and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, oil, Khimji Visram and Co. 600 cwt. cassia, Amin and Sons.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—4000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co. Ltd. 25 bales Persian Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping A. Ld, 1500 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 55 bales cotton fly oil, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Massilia for London:—20 bales wool, H S Md. Shoostry.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—150 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—2000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 1500 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Isabo for Leith:—10000 cwt. cotton seed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 10000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co. Ltd. 20000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Amar Maru for Hongkong:—16 cwt. kishmish, M E A Tayabkhan.

IMPORTS.

15-11-24.

S S Algie, Agents: Volkart Bros:—
From New York:—65 barrels Lubricating oil, 1615 drums Lubricating oil, 100 bales cotton 55 bales old clothing, 61 barrels Asphalt, 1010 trails Exhausted Cloves, 24 cases Personal Effects, 83 cases Fellows Syrup, 14 cases Drugs, 20 drums Paint, 55 drums Caustic soda, 137 bags Nickel Scraps.

S S Barpeta, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:
From Karachi—150 barrels Lubricating oil, 71 packets kishmish, 288 bundles dates, 126 bags Dates, 159 bags Apricots, 104 bags sugar.
From Basrah:—9 boxes Specie, 112 bundles Specie, 1 packet Currency Notes, 1 bundle Silver, 10 Tins Pearls, 36 bales cottons, 549 bundles Dates, 553 baskets Dates, 200 cases Dates, 632 bags Dates.
From Basrah:—63 bags Old Scrap brass, 114 bags Almond kernels, 68 bags Almonds, 360 bags Gum, 202 bags Raisins, 284 bags gum Arabic.
From Bahrein:—2 Tins Pearls, 66 jottas Rose Buds, 49 bundles shark fins, 40 bags Almond seeds, 13 bags Mother of Pearl Shells.
From Muskut:—42 crates Pomegranates, 217 bags Sardines, 2276 bags Dates, 369 boxes Dates, 252 bundles Dates.
From Bunder Abbas:—17 bags Raisins, 19 bags Almond seeds.

S S Nurjehan, Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co. Ld.:—
From Calcutta:—60 barrels Lubricating oil, 186 bales Paper, 69 bales Hessian cloth, 100 bags Salt, 24 kegs Red Lead, 192 kegs paint, 464 drums paint, 47 drums Linseed oil, 11 drums Kiricide, 32 drums boot tooping.
From Madras—587 bales cottons, 38 bales cotton waste, 71 cases whisky or champaigne.
From Tuticorin:—189 bales Senna Leaves, 13 bundles old empty gunnies, 218 cases Tea.
From Cochin:—350 bundles hoops shells, 14 bundles shooks, 11 bales newspaper, 7 cases oil, 56 cases gingelly oil, 294 cases cocoanut oil.
From Calicut: 78 bales cottons, 550 bags cocoanuts, 100 bags copra, 39 jottas coir yarn,
From Badagara:—999 bags copra, 1804 bags cocoanuts,
From Cannonore:—6 bales cotton piece goods 21 bundles sandalwood.

S S Vasna, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—
From Basrah:—20 No. empty Gas Cylinders 335 bags Dates, 875 bundles Dates, 9845 baskets Dates.

S S Aquileia, Agents:—Marittima Italiana:
From Genoa:—81 bales cotton goods, 455 cases cotton goods, 85 cases silk yarn, 18 bales silk yarn, 32 bales cotton yarn, 5 bales cotton and woollen goods, 52 cases cotton and woollen goods, 96 cases cotton and silk goods, 15 cases Aniline colours, 265 casks Aniline colours, 8 barrels Aniline colours, 109 barrels Tiles, 800 bags Almonds, 60 bags French chalk, 20 cases Aniline Dyes, 20 cases Hemp Twine, 36 cases Olive Oil, 10 cases cotton tissues, 200 cases Condensed Milk, 50 cases Vermouth, 16 cases Cheese, 8 cases Art Silk goods.
From Naples:—25 cases broken corals, 460 bags Almonds, 14576 packages Potatoes, 5 bales cotton Tissues.
From Aden:—16 bales cottons, 81 boxes old brass, 20 bags Gum Arabic 10 bundles Hides, 43 bundles Alkali, 34 packages Alkali.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Bombay, 16th November 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile ..	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	7	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	7	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	
Long Cloth (Light weight), No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth x Quality..			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula	1	4	6
Pahelwan	1	4	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	10	0
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	6	13	0
Bleached Check—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	8	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	0	0
Hindustani	11	13	0

TORCH LIGHT DACOITY IN MALABAR

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Calicut correspondent of the "Hindu" says a very daring torch light dacoity is reported from Ambalapara near Ottapalam, South Malabar. It is alleged that on the night of Sunday last a gang of dacoits numbering about one hundred with their faces painted black with a view to conceal their identity broke into the house of one Thiyyan with torches in hand and armed with guns, swords and spears. They tortured the inmates, molested the women and carried away money and jewels to the value of Rs. 2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

B. C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's sellin gD D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 634.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 684.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 674.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 293.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.43.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.91.
London Brussels Frcs. 95-70.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers at 13/16d.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 1/5 13/16.
Bank's Buying T T Ready 78.
Bank's Selling T T Decr. 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T Decr. 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T Jan. 27/32.
Bank's Buying T T Jan. 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T Feb. 25/32.
Bank's Buying T T Feb. 27/32.
Bank's Selling T T March 11/16.
Bank's Buying T T March 25/32.
Bank's Selling T T April 5/8.
Bank's Buying T T April 23/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Nov. 15.

Three Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent. Nominal.
One Month 2 per cent Nominal.
Three Months 3½ to 4 per cent.
Six Months, 5 to 5¼ per cent.
Tone of money market: Short money easy, Long money Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 14.

Tele. Transfers dull 1/5 27/32
Bar Gold downward tendency £4.9.6
Bar Silver Spot steady 33 7/16

London, Nov. 15.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Silver Spot steady 33 11/16

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Nov. 15.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	629
American Dollars	293
Hongkong Dollars	162 1/2
Shanghai	224 1/2
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

London, Nov. 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China sold steady.
Interest day to day loans 27/8
Interest 7 days market loans 23/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, Nov. 14.

Stockholm	17.23
Christiania	31.23
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	24.03
Belgium (Yesterday)	95.70
Athens (Yesterday)	256.00
Prague	155.75

London, Nov. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.50
Exchange on London in Germany 19.485.000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy 106.92

New York, Nov. 14.

Demand Bills 4.63.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 21 5/8.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Nov. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 —.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16 unchanged
Conversion Loan £79 1/4 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 3/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 plus 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, November 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14-10-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14-8-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/10.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/10.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/11.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/14.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

November 15.

To-day a further advance of 5 to 13 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on trade buying but later eased on hedge selling and long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 18 points up. The market advanced on short covering.

The consumption of the American mills for the month of October was 533,000 bales against 435,000 bales in September last and 542,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"Market eased later on realising, but good demand on decline."

In face of a very slight improvement in New York yesterday, the local market at Marwari Bazar opened somewhat firm at Rs. 478½ for fully good M. G. Broach April/May and steadily advanced to Rs. 483 on Japanese buying. At this level some Offices came out to sell with the result that the value declined to Rs. 481 but on renewed buying by Japanese Houses and a prominent Indore Operator, the market developed considerable strength and by 3 p.m. prices hardened to Rs. 486. This improvement, however, did not last long, for, on profit taking and general selling the rate gradually gave way again to Rs. 482 and the market at Marwari Bazaar closed at Rs. 482½ at 4-30 p.m. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 484 and going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 483 on selling by Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 484 on buying by a Japan House.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January after having opened to-day at Rs. 461½ advanced in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract to Rs. 465. On Japanese Houses selling the rate eased to Rs. 462 but the price again recovered to Rs. 465 on Bazaar operators buying and the rate finally closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 464½; whilst Oomra for March 1925 delivery opening to-day at Rs. 451 and recovering to Rs. 454 on Offices buying, again gave way to Rs. 452 on general selling and after some fluctuations closed barely steady at Rs. 454 at 4-30 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal Decr/January was at the outset quoted at Rs. 418 but closed firm at Rs. 422 at 4-30 p.m.

The dmeand for ready cotton yesterday was on a moderate scale and nearly 1500 bales changedd hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, November, 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	..		424
„ „ Bengal Dec./Jan.	..		420
Fine Oomra .. Dec./Jan.	..		465 1/2
„ „ .. March	..		455

London, November 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 89-6.
Silver ready. d. 33-7.
Silver forward, d. 33-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Market influenced by American Exchange. India and China sold. Buyers holding back.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 15.

Ready:—22-10-3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Kartak	22-10 0	22-10-6		22-10-3
Magsar	22-11-3	22-11-9		22-11-6
Posh	22-12-6	22-13-0		22-12-9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-6-9
Posh 0-10-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 15.

Ready:—75-12-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p m
Kartak	75-13-0	75-14-0	75 8-0	75-11-0
Magsar	76-2-0	76-4-0	75-14-0	76-1-0
Posh	76-7-0	76-9-0	76-3-0	76-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1-9-0
Posh 2-2-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, 93/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/6.
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107.
4 per ent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Market closed quiet but steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410. Contributory 356/4, India 75, Central Bank 22 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 425/4, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Dyeing 862/8, Bradbury 525, Centur. 415, Cent. India 512/8, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 175, Crescent 242/8, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 175, Elphinstone 32/8, Fazulbhoy 846/4, Globe 65, Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 410, Kastoorchand 155 Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1200, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Madhavrao Sed. 52/8, Madhowji 350 Mathuradas 235, M. Petit 2600, Meyer Sassoon 120, Morarji 2700, New Great 407/8, New City 307/8, Pabani 352/8, Pearls 557/8 Phoenix 525, Premier 87/8, Simplex 252/8, Standard 1500, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 615, Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185, B. Burma 301/4, B. Burma N. I. 65, Bt. Burma Pef. 5/10, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 9/4, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 160, New India 13/4, Shivrajpur 46/8, Tata Iron Ord. 8/4, Tata Iron Defd. 32/8, Tata Hydro 692/8 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Nov. 14

Hongkong £138.
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS, REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

New York Market, 14th Nov., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.46	Dec.		24.80+34	24.56	+10
24.68	Jan.	24.94+26	24.99+31	24.75	+07
24.92	Mar.			25.05	+13
25.30	May.			25.35	+05
25.00	Jul.			25.08	+08

New York spot on 13th Nov., 24.70 plus 10; New Orleans 24.55 plus 25.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced early on trade buying, later declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.

January highest 25.14 (10-35 a.m.) lowest 24.69 (2-40 p.m.) range .45 points.

Liverpool Market, 14th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.52	Jan.	13.54+02	13.54+03	13.70	+18
13.59	Mar.	13.60+01	13.61+02	13.76	+17
13.64	May.			13.80	+16
13.53	July.			13.67	+14
13.01	Oct.			13.10	+09
	Egyptian				
23.50	Nov.			23.60	+10
21.95	Jan.			22.30	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Warmer, light rains Oklahoma entire belt partly cloudy. Rain expected. New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 425,000.

(2) Market firm on short covering and trade fixing call sales. Sales Fall River 500,000 against 50,000 last week. October consumption U.S.A. Mills 633,000 (against 435,000 bales in September).

Consumption October 1924 533,000; 1923 542,000; 1922 534,000; 1921 495,000.

(3) Expect gradual advance on worlds trade conditions improving steadily. Advise buying especially if market reacts from present advance. American cross rate 4.64.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"October consumption American spinners 533,000 bales confirming expansion trade. Realising easily absorbed."

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—	
January	13.70 plus 18
March	13.78 „ 17
May	13.80 „ 16
July	13.67 „ 14

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	
January	13.62 —.8
March	13.68 —.8
May	13.72 —.8
July	13.59 —.8

COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 13.87, moderate demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.50

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	24.99
March	25.30
May	25.60

New York Noon Call.—

January	24.94
March	25.26
May	25.58

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	24.88
March	25.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	13.58 plus 06
March	13.62 „ 03
May	13.69 „ 05
July	13.56 „ 03

EGYPTIAN.

January	22.15 plus 20

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	13.65 —.5
March	13.70 —.6
May	13.74 —.6
July	13.60 —.7
October	13.05 —.5

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

November	23.80 —.20
January	22.50 —.20
March	21.75 —.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
November	13.68 plus 16
December	13.67 „ 19
January	13.70 „ 18
February	13.72 „ 18
March	13.76 „ 17
April	13.76 „ 17
May	13.80 „ 16
June	13.73 „ 15
July	13.67 „ 14
August	13.48 „ 13
September	13.34 „ 09
October	13.10 „ 09
November	12.98 „ 09

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

November	23.00 plus 10
December	22.90 „ 65
January	22.80 „ 35
February	21.90 „ 35
March	21.43 „ 38
April	21.10 „ 30
May	20.85 „ 30
June	20.65 „ 30
July	20.40 „ 31
August	20.20 „ 31
September	20.00 „ 31
October	19.75 „ 31

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.95
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.35
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13 00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.25
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.65
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.05
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.85
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.25
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 14.

Total Actual Export	5.000 Bales
Total Forward	55.000 „
Total Imports	97.000 „
Total Stocks	33.450 „
Actual Weekly Sales	33.450 „

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Market was firm with occasional cloth sales. Yarns was steady and well held.
Water Twist 2/—
Printers Cloth 46/9.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 14.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	58.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8.000
Day's Exports to Continent	29.000

Futures at New York—

January	24.75 plus 07
March	25.04 „ 12
May	25.35 „ 05
Spot Cotton at New York	24.80 plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.65 plus 10

Futures at New Orleans—

January	24.62 plus 04
March	24.86 „ 03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	25 1/8
Silver —Foreign mined	69 1/4

New York, Nov. 14.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	385.000 Bales
Week's Exports to Great Britain	83.000 „
Week's Exports to France and Continent	116.000 „
Week's Exports to Japan	17.000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1.340.000 „
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1.410.000 „

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 14.

Futures at New York—	
January	24.75 plus 07
March	25.04 „ 12
May	25.35 „ 05

New York, Nov. 15.

Futures at New York—	
January	24.80 plus 5
March	25.10 „ 6
May	25.40 „ 5
July	25.20

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 14.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Nov/Dec. Nominal 21/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta: Nov/Dec. Nominal 21/6
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/6
June/July Sellers 19.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 14.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan. 17 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot November 17 1/4.
Tone:—Firmer and rather irregular with moderate business.

METALS.

London, Nov. 14.

English best Selected Copper £68 1/8
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 /12
Tin Block £25 9 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, November 15.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do.	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 15.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchatu Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 15

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	5	3
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
David	No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house	No.	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan	No.	40—1	1	7	0
„	No.	42—2	1	9	3
„	No	20	1	2	0
„	No.	32	1	5	6

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 15.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	425	426-4	
Bombay Cotton	540	540	
Bombay Dyeing	862-3-72-8-67-8	75-862-8	
Century	415-18-12-13-12	20-415	
Nagpur ex-divi.	513-12-16-4-12-8	17-8-512-8	
Colaba	153-12-55 52-8	55-155	
Crescent	241-4-42 8-41-4	45-242-8	
Indore ex-divi	412-8-15-13-12	12-8-410	
Kohinoor	1200	1200	
New Great	407-8-8-12	17-8-407-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	556-4	60-557-8	
Phœnix	525	525	
Bharuchs	101-4	101-4	
Simplex	255-60-53-12	57-8-252-8	
Swan	1012-8	1012-8	
Swadesh ex-divi.	610-11-4-10	12-8-615-	
Pabni	355	352-8	
Bazai	851-4-53-12-52-8	57-8-846-4	
Mathuradas	235	235	
Tata Mill	187-8	187-8	
Globe	65	65	
Mysore	115	115	
Madhavji	341-4-47-8-50	57-8-350	
Finlay	750	750	
Gokak	102-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	175	175	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Alcock	185	185	
Bombay Burma Old	301-4	301-4	
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi	86-14	86-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70	70	
Bundi Cement	9	9-4	
Central E. Mining	26-8	27-4	
Indian Cement	36-4	36-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	8-4	8-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	33-12	32-8	

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. Sellers 63/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. Sellers 65.
Tone:—Argentine Wheat is steady but quiet trade.
Australian Jan./Feb. Sellers 64/6. Firm with fair trade.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec. Value 63
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov. Value 62.
Tone:—Firm with fair trade.
Cargo, Australian 64/6 for Jan Shipment and paid for sailer Jan. at 65/3. Cargo Choice White Karachi 62/6 paid for October and 63 paid for Nov. Rosafe Cargo 63 1/2 lbs. for Nov. 64 paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 15
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a	p	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56	0	0	8	5	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55	0	0	8	5	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58	0	0	8	7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12	4	9	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	2	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	9	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	14	0	13	7	0
Linseed, Brown Tain	12	10	0	13	3	0
Teelseed White 85-15	81	0	0	16	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	79	0	0	16	4	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	15	10	0
Teelseed, Black						
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0	15	2	0
Groundnuts	79	0	0	16	0	0
Mowraseed	10	0	0	10	4	0
Barley	48	0	0	6	0	0
Castorseed	0	0	0	16	8	0
Cotton Seeds Ready						
Delivery	0	0	0	6	1	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	7	15	9
Linseed, May	14	7	0
Groundnuts D/G	71	0	0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 3/4 Done and £24 13/16 Sellers.
Tone:—Small business doing, prices are rather firmer.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Done. Sellers Dec. 46 7/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Months Done. Jan/Apl. Buyers 47/3

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer and quiet at £22 3/4 paid for Nov. Dec. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 5/8 sellers for Oct. Nov. shipment.
Castorseed Bombay was firmly held and closed at £29 sellers for Nov. Dec. shipment.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore real hold £24 Nov. Dec. sellers. Toria £24 1/2 Nov. Dec. Sellers Brown Cawnpore £23 1/4 sellers for Nov. Dec.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 14.

Karachi Barley U. Sellers for Nov./Dec. 32/9

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Weekly Bullion shipment £119,247.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th November 1924.

Cotton	2115	Bales.
Wheat	9700	Cwts.
Linseed	7014	„
Rapeseed etc	1718	„
Gingellyseed	3025	„
Poppyseed	142	„
Groundnuts	4044	„
Castorseed	346	„
Rice	25.6	„
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	4979	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	3844	„
Juwar	421	„
Masur	574	„
Barley	2426	„
Bajri	79	„
Coal	672	Tons

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 14th November, 1924.

Description	Spot prices 13-11-24	6-11-24.
Bengals F. G.	470	..
S/Punjab F. G.	..	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	..	..
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..
	Futures Settlement Rates.	
Hedge Contracts	13-11-24.	6-11-24. 8-11-24.
Bengals Dec/Jan.	392	392
Broach, April/May	459	456
Oomra Dec./Jan.	443	439
Oomra March	436	429
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 16th November 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924.	Bales. 1923.
Bengals	5221	15974
Oomras	2394	3363
Dholleras	77	172
Broach	248	493
Southerns	465	2563
Persians	53	..
Americans	134	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	1206	1132
Other sorts	793	..
Total	10591	23607

Exports for the week ending 16th November 1924.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1360
Continent	3640
China	..
Japan	12356
Coast Ports	2
Total	17358
Afloat in harbour—Europe	1332
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10331
Total	11663

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 13th November 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
69993	107902	94051	362290	163424

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 13th November 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom	3172	39289			
Continent	29035	137781	112340	170360	144853
China	3100	13512	3525	34706	11640
Japan	116413	92291	155615	230899	9214
Coast Ports	5334x	4513	7529	4398	2978
Total	157054	287386	279009	440363	168885

x Including Nil bales for U. S. of America. Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924. to 13th November 1924 .. 3,583 Bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th November 1924. .. 244,872 Bales.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.

Official preliminary estimate of wheat crop in Canada is 271,000,000. Bushels as compared with the final estimate of last year of 474,,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

"Passengers' Day": Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas to preside.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

All-India Congress Committee meetnig, Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
All-India Congress Committee meeting, Muzafarbad Hall, Grant Road.
5th Session of Postal & R. M. S. Conference, C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

BAND AT P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I., will play music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND.

A total sum of Rs. 2,337 was subscribed to the fund during the week ending the 14th instant, thus making a grand total of Rs. 87,533-1-11.

D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of October 1924 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1915. Among them the number of new admission was 364 classified as stated below:—Banias 57, Brahmins 85, other castes 222. Total 364. The average daily attendance was 62.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. E. A. Parker, of Wilson College, will deliver Lecture I of his course of lectures on "The Influence of Anglo-Norman Life and Literature upon Middle English" in the University Library to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "England and English Literature before the Conquest." The lecture is open to the public.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the Late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conductel by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of October 1924 was 2288, out of which number 1220 were women and 1078 children, 827 being boys and 451 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 96.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik, L.S.M.F., L.M.S, on "Malaria" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Rangari Cowl, Parel Road. All are requested to attend.

HUBLI CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

The Hubli Co-operative Hospital Society whose New Building was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 26th August 1924 had requested His Excellency to head a donation list for the Society's permanent Fund. His Excellency has graciously paid in a donation of Rs. 200/-.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 49th anniversary of Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated locally by the Bombay and Suburban Lodges at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches on Theosophy and the Theosophical Society will be delivered in English and Vernaculars by Dr. V. S. Trilokegar, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mrs. Hiranbai Tata, Mr. Damodas Dwarkdas will preside. All are earnestly invited to attend

THANKS TO CONGRATULATORS.

The Private Secretary to H. H. the Raja Bahadur of Sawantwadi writes as follows under date the 11th instant:—
"On the occasion of the assumption of powers on the 29th October 1924, His Highness the Shri Desai Maharaj of Sawantwadi received many congratulatory letters and telegrams. As far as possible, an attempt has been made to send a reply of thanks in each individual case, but it is possible that through oversight some individuals might have been omitted in sending replies. I am therefore, desired by His Highness, through the medium of your widely read newspaper, to publicly thank all those who sent messages of good wishes on this joyful occasion."

RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 8 p.m. on Monday, November 17th. Wave length 385 metres, all sign 2 F. V.
1. Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte Solo, Premier Impromptu-Chopin. 2. Mr. H. B. Haworth, Song, Selected. 3. Miss E. Mackenzie, Song, "Roses in June", Edward German. 4. Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte Solo, Songs without words-Mendelssohn. 5. Mr. H. B. Haworth, Song, Selected. 6. Miss B. Mackenzie, Song, "Down the River," Landon Ronald.

DWARKA EDUCATION SOCIETY EXHIBITION

On Sunday the 9th inst. in the High School premises, the opening ceremony of the Exhibition was performed Captain Aquino presiding. Mr. Gokaldas Bhimji Dave opened with the outline of the organisation of the Exhibition and the vivid description of its three main sections:— (1) Girls, (2) English, (3) Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, graced with the beauty of the decoratively arranged magazines and newspapers in Gujarati, Telugu, Urdu etc.,—460 in number all giving an idea of our literary progress, matters, social, political, and religious. Mr. K. N. Joshi, then pointed out that the idea of vision for the Exhibition. The principal dwelt on the importance of the Exhibition and declared it opened. This was opened to public for the following three days, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Mr. K. N. Joshi had daily discussed the magazines the morning hours.

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

The events are open to all-comers Asiatics, but the Committee reserve the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The events will be played on the made Lawnis Courts of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Poona, and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. The matches will commence on Sunday, 21st December 1924, at 8 a.m. and are estimated to last 10 days. The Entrance Fees for the will be Rs. 12 for each pair in Doubles Rs. 8 for each player in singles, and Rs. 4 for each player in Ladies' singles, to be sent with applications for entries. There be Championship Shields called The "Gujarat Raste Shield" and "The Dalvi Shield" singles and doubles respectively, and Championship Cup for Ladies' singles. The will be closed on 15th Dec. 1924, and the ties will take place on 17th Dec. 1924, p.m. in the Vinchurkar Pavilion, of the P. Hindu Gymkhana. All applications tries, providing information as regards name of the partner in doubles, and their address and address in Poona, could be forwarded in writing with the entrance the Hony. Secretaries, Poona Open Championship Tournaments, Vinchurkar Pavilion, P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.

VAUTHA PILGRIMS' FAIR.

VOLUNTEERS' SPLENDID WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

The annual pilgrims' fair at Vautha hallowed by the *sangam* of seven rivers (Dholka Taluka) is now over. On account of good weather, over one hundred thousand pilgrims from different parts of Gujarat had gathered there. It was indeed a very inspiring spectacle to see this vast mass of humanity on the banks of the river evincing accommodating spirit and religious devotion. This year just as before the leading workers of Dholka Congress Committee and a large batch of volunteers were there, under the leadership of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel to look after the comforts and conveniences of these pilgrims. They rendered great services indeed. There is only one main road from Dholka to Vautha. But since the major portion of it is in a bad condition and the toll-tax is heavy the Taluka Samiti organized a new and shorter road this year and diverted the whole of the vehicular traffic to it. This course saved about two thousand rupees to the pilgrims.

The volunteers incuding some Gujarat Mahavidyalaya students worked day and night at their posts on this new road as well as in the fair. Missing children were found out by the volunteers and were brought to the Congress Camp and restored to their parents. The volunteers exerted all their influence in stopping gambling of every kind. Medical aid also was given to the sick and needy by Sjt. Ratilal Jatashanker of the Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy. The Taluka officers with a large force of police were there. But their work was considerably ligtened by the Congress volunteers. Veth (compulsory labour) which at one time was one of the most distressing features of the Vautha fair was this year considerably reduced, though stray reports have been received of it having been exacted from some villagers by the Police for purposes of the fair. The Samiti is making inquiries in the matter.

A mass meeting was held in the evening on the full-moon day in the Congress Camp, when Mr. Manilal Kothari read and explained Mahatmaji's message, especially addressed to the Vautha pilgrims. He asked them to push on all the items of Constructive work. He also appealed to the people of Dholka Taluka to vote only for those candidates who have been put up by the Dholka Congress Committee at the forthcoming local board elections. The whole fair and all its functions were a grand success and the active service of Congress workers and volunteers has evidently created a deep impression on the pilgrims.

PATHE CINEMA.

People who have not yet been to the Pathe Cinema and seen "The Cradle of the World" should make certain of seeing the remaining parts. Parts five and six are being shown this week and next week seven and eight the last two will be given.

The honest opinion of those who have witnessed this remarkable series of pictures is that they form one of the most fascinating records ever screened. The subjects selected for filming are in every case of extraordinary interest and a great number of them must have been extremely difficult to photograph. In the two current parts there are some excellent pictures of Hippopotamus and lion shooting. There are also photographs showing volcanoes and further weird and wonderful functions performed by the strange tribes which the party encounters.

"The lava Crusher" and Circumstantial Evidence" which are the fresh episodes of "Ruth of the Range" provides another entertainment of sensation, mystery and intrigue. Ruth Roland is of course the leading figure in this serial drama and whatever remuneration she gets there is no question that she thoroughly earns it for the energy and daring which she crowds into every incident is positively amazing.

The dangerous situations in which she and her lover, Burton constantly find themselves are far from being enviable and one imagines they express sincere relief when they finish their work. And yet so wholeheartedly do they enter into everything that one feels they enjoy it. "Rush of the Range" is a great picture.

The remainder of the programme is made up of a comedy and the gazette.

MILL STORES.

Nov. 14.

The market continued quiet with fluctuations of no import. Cotton Healds declined to Rs. 1/8/0 and Reeds are now sold retail at 0/3/0. Filets and Leather Goods are quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. Woollen Goods advanced in prices. Sizing flannel 72" kept in brisk demand. 18oz. Roller Cloth was very scarce. Bobbins have had no inquiry. Conical pirns varnished and enamelled changed hands at Rs. 7/8/0. Ring Rabbeth changed hands at Rs. 7 per gross. Market for Bobbins is very dull.
The Quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1/8/0
Reeds Rs. 0/3/0
Roller Coth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8/8/0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken Rs. 9/8/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/8/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/4/0
Ropes Rs. 2.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24.
Roving tubes Rs. 22/8/0
Pirns Conicals 5" Rs. 7/8/0
Pirns Universal Rs. 7
Ring Rabbeth 3" Enamel Rs. 8/4/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 4.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/8/0

CHEMICALS.

Nov. 14.

There was considerable animation in the sales of Magnesium Chloride, Farina and Sodium Sulphide. All stocks of Sodium are consumed and even forward lots arriving shortly are sold. Epsom salt changed hands at Rs. 9 per bag. Acetic and oxalic acid are almost quiet. Brown Sugar Lead and Litharge have no changes worth noting. Glauber salt is again scarce. Dextrine is quoted at Rs. 23/8/0 per cwt. Farina is booked at £21/10/0 and Magnesium at £5/12/6 per ton c.i.f.c.i.
Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 9 (Bag.)
Antimony salt Rs. 0/7/0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36
Bleaching powder Rs. 14.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/0
Caustic soda Rs. 21/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6/8/0
Dextrine Rs. 24.
Maize starch Rs. 16.
Anil ine salt Rs. 0/10/0
Glauber salt Rs. 4/12/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19/8/0
Farina Rs. 18.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 24.
Alum of chrome Rs. 22.
Bichromate soda Rs. 30
Oxalic acid Rs. 26

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazgaon Police Court Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which two policemen, Niaz Mahomed Mahomed Hayat and Sangantal Radhakison were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,130 and acetment.

Mr. D'Cunha who prosecuted stated that the complainant Begumbibi, her husband and Dawood were arrested by the police on suspicion in 1922 and kept in custody at the Nanpada Police Station. After a time Dawood was set free by the police and a few days after Begumbibi was also released.

It was alleged for the prosecution that on the day that Begumbibi was released accused No. 1 went to her house and represented to her that her husband would also be released on bail if she could arrange to give him Rs. 5,000. Begumbibi wrote to her sister for the amount and the amount of Rs. 5,000 was alleged to have been handed over to the accused No. 1. Later on the accused No. 1 was alleged to have demanded Rs. 2,000 more to meet the lawyer's expenses, which too was paid to the accused No. 1. The amount of Rs. 7,000 was alleged to have been given to the accused No 1 in the presence of the complainant's cousin and two other persons in an Irani's shop. Accused No. 1 was further stated to have passed the amount to accused No. 2. Mr Haji Bar-at-Law, was engaged to defend the complainant's case and her husband was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 3,000 on August 3. 1922. That day both the accused were present in the Court and had brought one Ardeshir to stand as surety to whom they had asked to deposit the amount. Later on her husband was discharged when she went to the house of Ardeshir but he was not to be found. Then she went to the cashier of the Court to demand back the amount but he told her that the amount had been withdrawn by Ardeshir. In the meanwhile the complainant and her husband left for Aimer and when on their return they demanded the money from the accused, the accused put them off from time to time.

Mr. Vellani who appeared for the accused contended that the case was an out and out false case and that it was unsafe to rely on the prosecution evidence entirely.

His Worship disbelieving the prosecution story acquitted the accused.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

Rama Daji, a driver of a motor ambulance car belonging to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Parsi Division, was charged with rash and negligent driving before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while Mr. Daruwalla pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that on Friday at about 3-30 p.m. the accused while driving on the Girgaum Road from Nowroji Street was alleged to have dashed into a tram car going in the direction of the Mo... Mr. Daruwalla for the defence contended that when the accused was coming into the Nowroji Street the tram was a long way off. Moreover the accused blew his horn and thought that would be a sufficient warning to the tram-driver to know that the accused was coming on the main road. It was not certainly a case of rash driving but simply an error of judment.

The case was adjourned.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION

Mullabux Rajaballi, a jail-bird with eight previous convictions, was placed before S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft, at the instance of Mangakhan, a tram employee.

The facts of the case were that the complainant was boarding a tram car at Kalbadevi the accused came from behind removed an envelop from his pocket containing Rs. 30. The complainant raised an alarm whereupon the accused took to his heels. The accused was however chased and finally arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF SHOES

Mohidin Maimudin, a Mahomedan with four previous convictions, was sentenced by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to three months hard labour for stealing a pair of shoes.

On Friday at about 6-30 p.m. the accused removed a pair of shoes from the shop of Ganoo Janoji at Crawford Market. The accused after taking the pair of shoes bolted away but was chased and subsequently arrested.

INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

At about 1 p.m. on Friday, the 13th Police Constable No. 297-B while patrolling along Memonwada Road heard an explosion coming from the first door of a house on the same road. On going to the spot, the constable noticed Abdul Rehman electrician (24) sitting at the door of his room with some burns on his face. From the enquiries made, it was ascertained that Abdul Rehman had been repairing an electric lamp in his room and after the work was over, he had picked up a detonator (bell cracker) which falling accidentally on the ground, exploded causing injuries to his face. Abdul Rehman was removed to J. J. Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

DHOBI ROBBED.

At about 5-30 a.m. on Friday one Baboo Samer Hira, a dhobi residing at Tardeo, tied up a bundle of washed clothes consisting of 80 pieces valued at Rs. 50 and was taking it for delivery at Chowpathy. As he was proceeding along Falkland Bridge he was surrounded by four persons whom he describes as being local Mahomedans. One of these persons drew out a knife and threatened to stab him if he raised an alarm whilst another went through his pockets. Finding nothing of value on the Dhobi's persons one of the Mahomedans took his bundle of clothes away from him and made off with it. After a short interval his companions also fled away. Baboo went to Tardeo Police Chokey and informed the police but the culprits have not yet been traced.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL

An about 9-30 a.m. on Friday, Gharib Vazir a Mahomedan, (26) and employed at Sattad Mosque in Khand Bazar Mandvi, fell from a height of 16 feet. It appears Gharib Vazir was sleeping on the edge of the first floor of the mosque when he lost his balance and fell on the ground below which was tiled. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to G. T. Hospital but died on the way.

"DEATH BY DROWNING."

On Friday one David Reuben, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust was on duty in Victoria Dock when he found the dead body of a Hindu aged 35 years floating in the dock. He informed the police who had the body removed to the morgue for inquest. The police made enquiries, but so far no information regarding the deceased or his relatives is forthcoming. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning

"RUPTURE OF DISEASED HEART"

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded an inquest touching the death of Balkrishna Mahadeo (40) who died, it was alleged as a result of injuries received in an assaut committed on him by Luxmon Ganpat and Lalji Hariram. The deceased went to the shop of Luxmon Ganpat at De Lisle Road on the 31st ultimo, to buy crackers and an altercation arose, Luxmon took a bamboo and struck the deceased on the head and when he fell on the ground Lalji struck him with a cocoanut. Balkrishna died on the spot. At the inquest both Luxmon and Lalji, the suspected men were present. Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the heart which could have been caused by a blow on the chest.

The jury returned a verdict of death by the rupture of diseased heart resulting from his having been struck on the chest with a stick by Luxmon during a quarrel in which Lalji Hariram also took part."

STRIKE IN SIMPEX MILL

On Friday after receiving their tickets for wages for the last month about 100 spinners of the Simplex Mill situated at Clerk Road found that they received less wages for the work turned out by them. They therefore struck work. The management refused their demand for more wages. On Saturday morning they collected at the mill premises but did not resume work. The mill is working as usual.

REPORTED THEFTS

Col. W. H. Kelly R. A. S. C. a passenger on H. T. Margoa reports to the police that at 11-30 a.m. on the 12th instant he left his cabin and went into another one and shortly after he returned and found that a small attache case, containing G. C. Notes and cash valued at Rs. 512-8-0 had been stolen.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following are the results of the first part of the Second Examination. 40 candidates appeared for the examination out of which 18 were declared passed:—

FIRST CLASS

Mr. T. M. Pathak.

SECOND CLASS
(in order of merit)

Messrs. K. D. Ashtekar. N. P. N Iyer; M. M. Zadgaonkar; D. N. Gokhale.

PASS CLASS

Messrs S. G. Akolkar; B. H. Bhande; Satyanarayan Gupta; S. B. Navi; Mrs. Khankar; S. S. Modgarni; Ali Muzaffar; Parvatibai Nair; Messrs. S. R. Nerurkar; N. P. Karanjee; H. L. Shah. H. N. Dhuri; K. S. Paranjpe;

The following are the results of the second part of the Second Examination. 27 candidates appeared for the examination out of which 15 are declared passed:—

PASS CLASS.

Messrs. S. D. Bamulekar; G. D. Umranikar; V. R. Kukarni; N. K. R. Pillai; N. M. Sortur; N. V. Raju; M. R. Tendulakar; G. S. Pantambekar.

NOT CLASSED

Messrs. V. H. Bhide; D. D. Kulkarni; M. B. Sapre; G. P. Bhide; T. M. Pnanak; N. N. K. Iyer; H. V. Bhat

THE LATE MR. ERNEST FREDRICK ELTON.

Mr. Ernest Frederick Elton, late Acting Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust passed away on the night of the 5th instant, after a long illness. Mr. Elton came out to India about 15 years ago to join the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and served the Firm for a few years. He severed his connection with the company to improve his position in life and joined the Government Steam Boiler Department as an Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, in which capacity he served for a number of years, rendering valuable services to Government. He subsequently joined the Mechanical Superintendent's Department of the Bombay Port Trust as an Assistant Mechanical Superintendent and during his short career in the Bombay Port Trust acted as Mechanical Superintendent on several occasions and proved himself to be a very capable Engineer and carried out some important duties. His funeral which took place on the following evening, was attended by about two thousand people of all communities, which went to show how sincerely he had gained the love and affection of all. He leaves behind him his wife and three children to mourn his loss.

HEAD OF AHMADIA MOVEMENT

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-MORROW.

The Head of the Ahmadia Community is returning with his 12 secretaries from his European Tour per S. S. "Pilena" on 18th. November (Tuesday) and the members of his Community will receive him and the staff at the port and present him an address.

His Holiness will stay at Layagat Manzil, 239 Billasis Road (opp. Byculla P. O.)

DR. M. M. SADIQ.

Dr. M. M. Sadiq of the American Moslem Mission has arrived in Bombay from the Punjab to receive His Holiness the Head of the Ahmadia Movement. Dr. Sadiq is staying at the Anjuman, Menni Building near the "Parsi Statue."

SHRI KURUKSHETRA RESTORATION SOCIETY.

With a view to encourage and popularise the recitation of Shri Bhagvad Gita, it is resolved that a competition of Recitation and Exposition of Gita be held at Thanesar, the holy land of Shri Kurushetra, on November 1924 on the 23rd, occasion of the opening ceremony of Shri Kurushetra Pushtkalya or Gita Bhawan. Medals and cash prizes will be awarded to the competitors standing high in the list. A Judging Committee of the following Pandits has been appointed and the following gentlemen have so far offered medals, and prizes to be awarded to the competitors. Other medals and cash prizes are being offered. Intending competitors, scholars of Gita, are requested to communicate their intention of Joining the competition and also the date and time of their arrival at Thanesar at least one week before the date appointed that is on or before 23rd of November 1924, to the Honorary Secretary the Society at Patiala. Free Board and Lodging will be provided to all the competitors and the winners of Medals will be awarded their travelling expenses.

Lovers of Shri Bhagvad Gita are requested to offer medals or Cash Prizes.

The following are the names of Medals and Prizes:—

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Benarsi Dass Rais, Ambala, Gold Medal, Rs. 50; 2. The Hon'ble P. B. L. Ramsaran Dass C. I. E. Rais, Lahore, Purse, Rs. 25; 3. The Hon'ble R. B. L. Ramsaran Dass C. I. E. Rais, Lahore, Purse Rs. 25; 4. Rai Thakar Dassji, Executive Engineer, Delhi, Purse Rs. 25; 5. B. Jogindra Nath Muckerji, M. L. A., Calcutta, Purse Rs 10.

WESTERN INDIA STATES.

INAUGURAL SESSION OF HIGH COURT

(Associated Press.)
RAJKOT, Nov. 14.

Mr. S. J. Murphy presided over the inaugural session of the High Court for the Western India States as the first judicial Commissioner on November 10th. The Court house was full with the members of the Kathiawar Bar Association and leading pleaders of the Palanpur State.

Mr. B. B. Joshi, Barrister-at-Law, of the Kathiawar Bar voiced public satisfaction at the inauguration of the High Court as it ushered in a new era in the administration of justice in the Western India States Agency. On behalf of fellow-pleaders he welcomed the new Judicial Commissioner, to whom he appealed to ensure a regular hearing to both sides in a political case without which justice could not be assured.

Mr. K. G. Pandit, President of the Kathiawar Bar Association drew Mr. Murphy's attention to the pressing need for a handbook of rules and regulations affecting the Western India States.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT DHANDHUKA.

A Conference of Talukdars and Agriculturists was held at Dhandhuka on the 9th instant in the Talukdari Hostel. The Conference was a result of the activities of the Co-operative Department under the auspices of the Ahmedabad District Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Rao Bahadur A. U. Majli Divisional Honorary organizer and Chairman of the Gujarat Branch of the Institute presided. Among those present were Mr. D. A. Shah Assistant Registrar Mr. Amritlal, editor Saurastra Mr. Jethabai Municipal president, Dr. Popatlal and the Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka.

The president, after thanking the audience, explained the meaning of 'co-operation' and said that it was the duty of every one to co-operate with others for the economic uplift of the people, referring to the general indebtedness and the exorbitant rates of interest prevalant in the locality he explained the many advantages of Co-operative Credit Societies. He then remarked upon the peculiar relations between the Talukdars and the farmers and exorted the former to secure to the latter at least long term leases, so that the farmers might feel an attachment to the soil. He cited the example of the Thakor of Kanjri who had organised, for the benefit of his tenants a Co-operative Credit Society with himself as its President. He urged the farmers to organise themselves into Co-operative Societies to end their economic hardships. Thrift, honesty and mutual trust, he said, were essential for the members of such societies. He, then, pointed out that so far, there was only one co-operative society in their Taluka. Its achievement should be taken as a guarantee of the practical results of the movement. The movement was taken up by the Bhils of the Panch Mahal District and he said he was sure that the Talukdars would begin work in right earnest in their Taluka. He said it was for them to take advantage of these facilities provided by the Government. He then explained the constitution of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute which represented the unofficial side of the movement and was prepared to advise and guide them. He added that the movement had taken deep roots in leading countries in the world, and they had only to follow the track already trodden. He was greived to see that sons of agriculturists showed a preference for petty clerkships to the honourable occupation of their fore-fathers. He admitted that the facilities hitherto provided by the Government for agricultural training were quite inadequate. Winding up his address the President hoped that the Talukdars and the farmers would not fail to organise themselves into co-operative societies for the promotion of their economic welfare.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar next addressed the gathering. He criticised the undesirable state of affairs under which the poorest had to pay the highest rates of interest and pointed out that the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies was a sure remedy for the evil. He also explained why the Mahomedans could join the movement as was done in the Punjab and Sind. Mr. Amritlal also addressed the gathering and was followed by other speakers. After a few remarks by the president, a vote of thanks to the chair was carried with applause, and the Conference terminated.

Allahabad, Nov. 15.—Several of the Allahabad Courts are still busy trying cases arising out of communal riots there. Ram Kishen, a Hindu who has been committed to the sessions on a charge of murder for having caused the death of some Moslems by firing a gun has been refused bail by the Session Judge.—(A.P.)

At a public meeting of the Burma Radio Club held at Rangoon on Friday evening at the Royal Hotel it was decided to adopt the rules of the Calcutta Radio Club with some modifications.—(A.P.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

Johnstone 1; Queen's Park 3, Celtic 1; Raith 3, Kilmarnock 1; Rangers 3, Hibernians 0.

In an Association football match, the Corinthians beat the South Africans by 4 goals to 1 at Crystal Palace.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCH RESULTS

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

London Welsh 3, Bath 16; Blackheath 22, Cambridge University 5; Briston 27, St. Barts 0; Cardiff 6, United Services 3; Coventry 14, Northampton 3; Abertillery 3, Cross Keys 10, West of Scotland 9, Edinburgh Academicals 3; Edinburgh University 8, Watsonians 20; Kelvinside 3, Edinburgh Institute 0; Newport 25, Gloucester 12; London Scottish 6, Guys Hospital 16; Oxford University 25, Harlequine 8; Stewartonians 0, Heriotonians 7; Leicester 3, Swansea 18; Aberavon 10, Llanelly 7; Royal High School 31, Hillhead 3.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

In the County Championship, Devon beat Cornwall by 14 points to 3 at Torquay; Yorkshire beat Lancashire by 21 points to 11 at Skipton; and Cheshire lost to Cumberland by 3 points to nil at Birkenhead Park.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

In the International trial match, North of Scotland beat Midlands by eleven points to nine at Aberdeen.

ALL BLACKS BEAT LONDON.

All Blacks beat London by 31 points to 6 at Twickenham.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTA RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES FOR IMPORTANT EVENTS.

(Associated Press.)

Following are first entries for the Viceroy's Cup, the King-Emperor's Cup, and the Indian Grand National:—

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP. Distance 1 Mile. (Sat. Dec. 20).

Mr. Kelso's ch e g Revival by Torloisk-Reverence, 5 years.
Mr. Evers' b e h Flaming Orb, 5 years.
Mr. A. E. Ephraim's ch e g Orange William, aged.
Mr. Vernon's ch e g Canterbury Lamb, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Aborigine 5 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b or br e m Vale of York, 5 years.
Mr. Pannick's b e m Sweet Adare, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Pombal by Pommern-Lindal, 4 years.
Mr. Galstaun and Lady Torrington's b e h Ulula by Ulster King—Sailor's Lassie, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's br e h Light Jester by Black Jester-Translucence 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's br e h Solo Bridge, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Gaurisanker by Sardanapale-Diavolezza. 5 years.

VICEROY'S CUP. Distance 1 3/4 Miles. (To be run on Friday Dec. 26).

Mr. Kelso's ch e g Revival by Torloisk-Reverence 5 years.
Mr. A. E. Ephraim's ch e g Orange William aged.
Mr. Vernon's ch e g Canterbury Lamb 6 yrs.
Mr. H. M. Mehta's br or bk e m Kent Eaglet by Rochester-Lady Hawker 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Aborigine 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's ch eg Unitol aged.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b or br e m Vale of York, 5 years
Mr. Pannick's b e m Sweet Adare, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Solo Bridge aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Pombal by Pommern-Lindal 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's br e h Light Jester by Black Jester-Translucence 4 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h Gaurisanker by Sardanapale-Diavolezza. 5 years.
Mr. Galstaun and Lady Torrington's b e h Ulula by Ulster King-Sailor's Lassie aged.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL. Distance about 3 Miles.

(Thursday, Jan. 1st, 1925).

Mr. T. G. Evers' ch e g Llansinfraed, aged.
Mr. Upton and Evers' b e g Army Order 6y Poor Boy-Communique, 4 years.
Mr. Darcy Lindsay's ch e g Tycoon aged.
Mr. N. N. Roy's b aust g Rags and Tatters, 6 years.
Mr. R. Gujadhar's b e g Glen Lusset, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's br e g Brendan, aged.
Mr. W. J. Leetham's b e g Durban, aged.
Mr. Fraser Hunter's b aust g The Cliff aged.
Mr. E. Dee's br e g Waterhill, 6 years.
Mrs. A. Owen's ch e m Gavre le, aged.
Lt.-Col. G. Conder and Major A. F Bowher's b e g Middleton by Deviation-Lucida II, aged
Mr. Rosseo's ch e g Archie's Fancy, aged.
Mr. C. J H. Bolton's ch aust g Silence aged.
Mr. F. M Garda's b e m Sunella, 6 years

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

In the second round of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, the Parsees beat the Mahomedans to-day by an innings and 3 runs. The latter scored 143 in the second innings.

Mahomedan second innings:—

M. Hussain b F. Ameen	...	9
Amir Ahmed c Irani b Ameen	...	12
Mahomed Ali c Dadabhoy b Wadia		32
Mahomed Beg bowled Amin	...	19
N. H. Khan run out	...	1
H. A. Khan c Ameen b Ameen F.		11
Bilgrami c F. Ameen b Wadia	...	8
R. A. Baig c Dittia b Wadia	...	4
Kader Beg l. b. w. F. Ameen	...	17
Fateh Khan c Ameen and b Ameen		10
Bashiruddin not out	...	2
Extras	...	3
Total	...	143

CRICKET AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cape Town.—In a two-day match between Jeels team of English cricketers and the Western Province, the former made 232 for 1 and declared. The Western Province made 118 and followed on, scoring 82 for 8. The match was drawn.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League, to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Sheffield United 1; Bolton 1, Huddersfield 0; Burnley 2, Liverpool 1; Cardiff 4, Bury 1; Everton 2, Arsenal 3; Leeds 1, Newcastle 1; Notts County 0, Aston Villa 0; Preston 3, Nottingham Forest 1; Sunderland 3, Manchester City 2; Tottenham 5, Blackburn 0; West Bromwich 4, West Ham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chelsea 1, Derby 1, Clapton Orient 3, Port Vale 1; Coventry 2, Wolverhampton 4; Crystal Palace 4, Bradford City 1; Leicester 4, Portsmouth 0, Manchester United 2, Hull 0, Oldham 2, Barnsley 0; Sheffield Wednesday 2, (Middlesborough 0; Southampton 1, South Shields 0; Stockport 1, Blackpool 0; Stoke 1, Fulham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Brentford 2, Exeter 5; Brighton 0, Charlton 0; Bristol City 1, Watford 1; Gillingham 2, Merthyr 1; Millwall 1, Swansea 2; Norwich 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Plymouth 2, Northampton 1; Swindon 5, Queen's Park Rangers 3.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Bradford 2, Halifax 1; Darlington 3, Nelson 1; Rotherham 3, Wigan 4; Wrexham 1, Walsall 1; Grimsby 1, Rochdale 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 2, St. Miren 3; Airdrieonians 1, Falkirk 1; Ayr 0, Partick 1; Dundee 1, Cowdenbeath 1; Hearts 2, Third Lanark 3; Morton 2, Hamilton 0; Motherwell 4, St.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1924.

MR. MONTAGU.

A pang of grief, as real as it is personal, will be felt by all Indians over the death of Mr. Montagu. He was only forty-five and though he died under political eclipse, he was at the very zenith of his powers, with a record of high office and the promise of greater achievement. For the best part of his political life, he had been associated with the progress of India and no other English statesman of his generation took such a liberal and tenacious interest in the betterment of India as Mr. Montagu As Under-Secretary of State for India in 1910, he was highly esteemed by Lord Morley who belonged to the Liberal Cabinet, and when eight years later Mr. Montagu was at the helm of Indian affairs, Morley took a paternal pride in the sturdy efforts of his successor to introduce Responsible Government in India—a possibility incredible to the elder statesman ten years before. Times had changed to falsify facile doctrine; but when we come to sum up the work of Mr. Montagu in 1917—22, we have to judge him by the courage and resourcefulness of his fight for India rather than by the actual results of his handi-work. The evil that men do lives after them, the good is often interred with their bones, but while in the case of Mr. Montagu his gift to India has proved to be a thing of peril and evil, the indomitable spirit with which he faced opposition and risked political extinction for India's sake, will live in the national memory as a thing of gratitude and good example. His promise of 1917 exceeded the fulfilment of 1919; the execution of his scheme was marred by the disturbed atmosphere which maladministration in India and Near East jingoism in England, had jointly produced; and before he could do much for the piloting of his experiment in a relatively settled atmosphere, he was sacrificed by Mr. Lloyd George for the delight of the diehards. If we blot out his endeavours towards Reform and scrutinise his record we shall find a series of mistakes in administration and finance which reacted heavily to the detriment of India, but the paramount object which taxed his attention was the introduction of Responsible Government in India When he became Secretary of State, the Government of India's credit was low By a policy of panic and provocation Lord Chelmsford was busy antagonising the educated classes and fanning the flames of the Home Rule movement. The myth of superb efficiency which the Civil Service sedulously developed in their own honour was exposed in the blood-stained chapter of the Mesopotamia blunders. Mr. Montagu's first effort was to create a calm atmosphere, and for that purpose he announced a policy of conciliation and prevailed upon the Cabinet to make Reform in India a matter of paramount and peremptory importance. Repression was suspended and Lord Pentland's declaration that the idea of self-government was impossible, went to the dust-heap. India readily responded conscious though she was of the arrogant reservations of the Declaration of August. She hoped that a zealous champion of reform and a competent administrator who could not be easily hood-winked by the bureaucracy, would stand by the spirit of his Mesopotamia speech and do something substantial in pursuance of the principles of self-determination and self-government to which England was violently paying homage at the time. England too experienced a feeling of thankful enthusiasm over India's war effort. The sequel was however a chapter of disappointment. He toured India and in the end succumbed to the mountebank scheme of reform adumbrated by the Round Table school. Let it be said to our discredit that many leaders swerved from their fidelity to the Congress—League Scheme and quickly followed the adoption of Curtisian diarchy by Mr. Montagu as the project of a very Solomon of statesmanship. True it is, that the structure of the Congress-League Scheme was condemned by Mr. Montagu in his Report as inconsistent with Parliamentary practice; the combination of a strong legislature and an irremovable Executive—removability would have been a corrective welcome to us—was dismissed as impossible. In its place, he proposed a scheme far more unparliamentary, unheard of and unworkable than the one condemned on pedantic authority.

Though its origin was repudiated, Mr Montagu's scheme was a pirated edition of Curtisian diarchy which India leaders had condemned as unacceptable When the Report appeared, we took the lead in disowning it as unacceptable and there was the grateful echo that it was unworthy of England to offer and of India to accept. We admit that it was to the supreme credit of Mr. Montagu that he essayed conciliation and compelled the attention of Parliament on the Indian question. After the disclosure of his pet scheme, half-hearted in its purpose and truncated in form, Mr. Montagu launched his diplomatic offensive on Indian leaders. It broke the solidarity of national feeling in the Bombay Special Congress. Keeping the structural form of his scheme absolutely intact, he introduced a series of tawdry innovations and glittering prizes to attract waverers. In going so far, he had to overcome bureaucratic opposition, but with consummate insight he realised the importance of having behind him a plausible degree of Indian support to commend it to the British Cabinet which had wanted him to conciliate India. In this, his fascinating personality, his uncanny gift of "squaring" individuals and his manner of arraying the elements of die-hard opposition, succeeded admirably. In the Joint Report will be found an interesting appendix in the form of a letter in which his retinue congratulate "Dear Montagu" on the eligibility of his scheme. A pro-Montagu party was created in India and at the time of the Parliamentary Committee, they were a strong party revelling in the charm, courage and accessibility of the Secretary of State. He did all but alter the frame-work of his scheme. The elevation of Lord Sinha to the peerage completed the stage-glamour of the great Reform adventure. Details like the cold reception of Mr. Tilak by Lord Selborne did not matter. Here let us once more pay a tribute to the brilliant intellect and dialectical skill of the Secretary of State. The minutes of evidence before the Selborne Committee reveal the master-mind of Mr. Montagu. Sir James Meston, with all his hedging habit, could not stand the questions of Mr Montagu who was against the divided purse under diarchy. When Indians complained to him that ten years was too long, he sent them away happy with the harmless assurance that there was nothing to prevent earlier boons. His speech in the House of Commons was a *tour de force* and he acknowledged that the passing of the Bill brought him the proudest moment of his life.

A proud moment it was, and while Nationalists deplored the unworkability and inadequacy of the Statute they still recognised the up-hill fight of the Secretary of State. And it must be further said to his credit, that Mr. Montagu was a severe opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's policy of playing in the hands of Greek millionaires against Turkey and when he finally published an official remonstrance from India against Curzon's machinations, he had to resign, Lord Reading remaining blamelessly glued down to his seat. Forget his Reform-effort, and there is a lot to be said against Mr. Montagu who squanderingly played to the humour of the bureaucrats. Under him the Babington-Smith Committee wrought havoc and under him occurred the Reverse Councils' swindle; he did little to follow up the Munitions frauds; he allowed reckless increases to the over-paid services as a solatium; he sanctioned the multiplication of high offices; when the E. I. R. contract came he even opposed State-management. Reforms absorbed him entirely, and by the Reforms he will be tested. His liberalism infused a new spirit in Indian public life. The scion of a practical race, his feet rested on solid earth though his head could reach the cloud-land of idealism. He saw the Reforms as a living failure loved by all reactionaries as the Ark of the Covenant, and a thing to swear by. He meant the Reforms as an apt measure both of our political capacity and England's grateful magnanimity. It is unworkable, and a wasted effort, and we have to rise on its dead body. But whatever the future, India will hold Mr. Montagu as a friend who under great limitations strove to advance her cause with courage, resource and sincerity. With him vanished the illusion that India's progress is England's boon.

ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Not the least of the reproaches attaching to the present system of university education is the small part which Oriental learning and culture are allowed to play in it. It is true that vernaculars are being taught, that Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other oriental languages are studied as second languages. It is true also that Indian students know something about the history of their country, but that something which they know is more often than not, like little learning, a dangerous thing. The communities which compose the Indian nation are each the inheritors of a rich treasure of learning and culture. But the tragedy of university education is not merely that an average Hindu, Muslim or Parsi graduate knows little or nothing about the religious, social and cultural history of his own community, but that no attempt has also been made to see that the heritages of learning and culture of different communities become the one common cherished treasure of all. It is not enough that a Hindu should glory in the cultural achievements of his forefathers or that a Muslim be proud of the contributions made by his ancestors to arts, science and philosophy It is essential, if a truly national life is to be built up, that all this learning and culture handed down from the past should become an important part of the educational equipment of increasing number of Indian students. Nothing draws men and women together as pride in, and devoted pursuit of, a common culture. By neglecting oriental learning and culture Indian universities have failed to correlate the education imparted to national needs. We are glad, therefore, that an attempt is sought to be made in the Bombay University to remedy this cardinal defect At Saturday's meeting of the Senate Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved a resolution for the institution of a Faculty for Oriental Learning. The object of Mr. Mirza's resolution is to produce Maulvis and Pandits of the right type and to afford opportunities to students of all communities to taste the fruit of higher oriental learning and culture. Mr. Mirza's proposal, if carried, into effect will certainly be a small beginning towards the proper appreciation of oriental learning and culture. But it is inadequate and does not take sufficient account of the present and future national needs of the country. The University cannot content itself merely with the production of the right type of Pundits and Maulvis—which is, indeed, a great desideratum—and with giving opportunities to some students to graduate in Oriental learning. Its must so revise the curriculum as to ensure that no student passes out of its portals without a satisfactory acquaintance with the main features of the history of his own country and other oriental countries and of the cultural achievements of the principal communities inhabiting India. The Senate has done well to refer Mr. Mirza's proposal for the consideration of the Syndicate; for the issue raised is too vital to be disposed of in a perfunctionary manner Mr. Mirza's resolution should be so modified as regards the grouping of languages as to ensure that the Pundits and Maulvis have a true knowledge of Islam and its history and of Hinduism and its history respectively and its scope must be widened so as to secure changes in the entire curriculum on the lines we have suggested.

Notes of the Day.

Oratorical Flummery.

For oratorical flummery Lord Reading has few equals in the English-speaking world and he gave a display of it at the farewell dinner in honour of Sir Muhammad Shafi According to Lord Birkenhead, the Viceroy is not rich or varied in his vocabulary, but he elevates his theme with simple verbiage and is almost lyrical over the picture of the young Mr. Shafi standing in the Inns of Court and wondering what the future had in store before him. The future treated him very well. He was a success at the Bar though as a politician he wandered in the back-woods and devoted all his enterprise to the exaggeration of communal divisions His political enlightenment did not allow him to join in the Congress-League Scheme while as a communalist he formed a League in opposition to the Muslim League and represented it before the late Mr. Montagu's tour in India. His docile politics in the time of Sir Michael O'Dwyer was badly rewarded when a Martial Law tribunal commented adversely on his status in the Province. When Sir Sankaran Nair resigned, his selection came as an anti-climax No one expected stalwart deeds from him and therefore no one is disappointed at his empty record. When the Government of India sent their despatch on the Hunter Committee, he put in a footnote stating his humble opinion in one sentence that there was no rebellion in his province. He was incapable of anything above stealthy dissent. As Educational Member and Law Member he has done nothing memorable except to stand solidly by the Government of India and he is to-day entitled to the adulation of Lord Reading who in the course of his insincere excesses becomes ludicrously effusive regarding Sir Muhammad's consent to remain in office until December To praise Antony is to dispraise Caesar, and we wonder what Sir B. N. Sarma, inclined to similar sacrifice, thought of the compliment The only really solid item in Lord Reading's eulogy is the announcement that Sir Muhammad is to go out and join the Bar; in other words, that he is not for official preference. It ends one small piece of speculation regarding the successor of Sir Montagu Butler in the Council of State. Probably Sir Frederick Whyte will be there, the I. C. S. permitting.

Contempt for Constitution.

By promulgating his Ordinance without previously taking the Legislative Assembly into his confidence Lord Reading gave proof of his contempt for the precious constitution set up under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Lord Reading, if the Delhi correspondent of the "Statesman" is to be believed, is not content with this proof of the undiluted autocracy that distinguishes the system of government in this country but is further determined to defy public opinion. His reply to the telegram of the Indian Association has already shown that he is still unrepentant and that the universal public protest roused by his action has no effect on him. Now, we are informed by the correspondent of the "Statesman" that sanction may be refused by the Viceroy for the introduction of the Bengal Ordinance Repeal Bill of which notice has been given by Pandit Motilal Nehru. If the correspondent is correctly informed, the news will not cause surprise in view of the record for justice and fairness established in India by the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Nor is that all. Even a motion for adjournment to discuss the situation created by the promulgation of the Ordinance, the correspondent adds, may not avail the members because by that time more than two months will have passed and an obliging President might rule that the Ordinance had ceased to be a matter of "urgent public importance."

Mahableshwar for the Rich Only.

The Government of Bombay this year made a departure by permitting the use of motor cars on Mahableshwar roads; but it was not long before the visitors to that charming hill-station found what a great nuisance the experiment was. Not only did the walks cease to be pleasant, but the clouds of dust raised by the passing motors also became positive danger to health. Considering the state of the roads at Mahableshwar, it is surprising that such an innovation should have been at all authorised. But still more surprising that, despite the protests raised, the Government of Bombay have decided to continue to permit motors to be used at Mahableshwar. They admit that representations have been received from them urging that the roads are unsuitable for motor cars, that the dust raised by them is a nuisance and that, generally, their use spoils the amenities of the place. But they have ignored these considerations, which, in view of the preservation of a hill-station, should have been regarded as finally disposing of the question. The plea advanced by them in favour of their decision is that many of the visitors to Mahableshwar are elderly people or invalids to whom some form of conveyance is a necessity and that many people have entirely given up carriages for ponies and that it would be a great hardship for these people to have to hire horses besides at the high prices charged. This is hardly convincing. It is evidently advanced on behalf of the elderly and ailing who do not own motor cars, but those who own them. Many of the latter certainly not so poor as to find the extra expenditure on hired horses excessive. In any case, no responsible Government would, out of solicitude for the purse of the rich, sacrifice the peace and health of the vast majority of visitors who do not own motor cars are unsophisticated enough not to like the charm of a hill-station and nuisance to others by using them. Blindly in the opinion of the Government of Bombay none but the rich may visit Mahableshwar.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

II*

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835—a feeble echo of Macaulay's epoch-making note—and Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1854, inaugurated a system of education which was quite foreign to the genius of the people. This alien and heterogeneous system of education, imposed upon a people newly brought under foreign domination, had the inevitable effect of stimulating the ape-like imitation of not only the master's ways but of his institutions as well, irrespective of the fact whether they were suited to the soil. English culture and Western system of education became an obsession with the leaders of Indian thought and gradually helped to breed contempt for Oriental learning. Indian Philosophy, History and Arts, were treated with a callous indifference and were looked upon as the relics of a barbaric age. The Indian student began to evince more interest in the exploits of Julius Caesar and Napolean than in Asoka or Akber. The mad pursuit after the so-called Modern civilization impaired the sense of racial pride,—which is quite distict from racial hauteur—the only sure foundation of a true nationalism. A race of youngmen without any pride in their country's past and with little hope in its future could not have been expected to feel the throbs of a pulsating patriotism. This insidious process of denationalisation would have eaten into the very vitals of the nation but for the partial check it received during the Swadeshi agitation of 1907-08, which marks the beginning of a new era, the era of a changed outlook, of a new order of things.

Dignity of Labour.

But the most disastrous result of the spread of English education has been the creation of a hide-bound "intellectual caste-system". The education imparted in the Indian universities has been the only passport to the entry into the bureaucratic conclaves. It has, naturally enough, accentuated the yearning for irresponsible power, "the last infirmity of human mind". In the young generation Government service has, since the inception of British Rule in India, been able to monopolise the pick of Indian intellect to the detriment of other professions. The best and the most promising 'alumni' of the Universities have become permanently wedded to a life of perpetual slavery Government service has been the be-all and end-all of life. The vocations and callings which are the real producers of wealth have systematically been shunned by our graduates. Even the best among them have not scrupled to sacrifice the freedom of conscience, at the altar of the worst form of serfdom, the slavery of the soul for the transient pleasure of "being dressed in brief authority". It is not surprising, therefore, that industrial and technical education were thrown into the limbo of neglect from which they are now struggling to emerge. The dignity of labour has been lowered to an extent which is alarming even in a caste-ridden land like India. Intellectual insularity, as many educationists are gradually realising, is a more potent and perennial source of mischief than even untouchability. Mahatma Gandhi wrote the other day "there is no reason why graduates should not ply charkha". But it is a matter of common experience that a carpenter's son after coming out of the portals of a university prefers to work as a clerk rather than carry on his forefathers' [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of Oct. 22.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS

ZAGLUL PASHA RESIGNS.

ALSO 3 MINISTERS.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cairo.—At the Chamber, to-day, Zaglul Pasha announced the resignation of the Premiership for reasons of health. The Chamber adjourned till 17th November.

The announcement followed the reports of Cabinet dissensions involving the resignation of the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and the Minister in London.—Reuter.

GRAVE INTERNAL CRISIS.

APPEAL TO KING NOT TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cairo.—Further light has been shed on his dramatic resignation by a statement of Zaghlul Pasha to Senators and Deputies who visited his house and affirmed confidence in him. In the course of his statement, Zaghlul Pasha says: "My health does not permit my working amid intrigues."

Meanwhile the resignation, which came with such dramatic suddenness as to be at first generally not believed, leaves the country faced with a grave internal crisis, developments of which are anxiously awaited. The most remarkable feature of the episode is unequivocal manifestations of the support of Zaghlul Pasha on the part of the populace and both Houses of Parliament. Crowds swarmed around the Premier's car as he proceeded to Parliament. He was given a loud ovation in the Chamber which, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution of confidence in the Ministry while the Senate signified similar confidence by proceeding in a body to the Palace and signing the book. Influential Parliamentarians are making representations to the King begging him not to accept the resignation.—Reuter.

KHARTUM DISTURBANCES.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON 28 RIOTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Khartum.—28 civilian cadets, who participated in the disorders in the Military School on 9th August, have been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Hitherto there is no sign of disturbance though the sentences were widely known.—Reuter.

"OSLO."

NEW NAME OF NORWAY'S CAPITAL.

The Royal Consulate of Norway, Bombay, has received intimation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Christiania that from the 1st of January 1925 the name of the Capital of Norway is to be "Oslo" and no longer Christiania.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The report of the Directors of Messrs. the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year ending 31st March shows that profits exceed 2½ millions sterling. It recommends the payment, on 31st December, of a dividend on ordinary shares of ten per cent., less income-tax, leaving £1,746,000 to be carried forward.—Reuter.

FIRE ON S. S. "SALACIA."

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Port Sudan.—The steamer "Salacia" from Calcutta, bound for Avonmouth, Dundee and Antwerp, wirelesses that jute is on fire in number three hold, and she is unable to overcome the outbreak. She expects to make Port Sudan this evening.—Reuter.

A PANDIT ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 15.

Pandit Din Dayal Sharma delivered an inspiring address to-day on Hindu-Muslim unity and Hindu Sangathan before a distinguished audience. The Pandit said that in higher plains of spirituality there was no difference between Hindus and Musalmans and appealed to both the communities not to sacrifice the ultimate good of the country for baser motives of material gain. After referring to the Unity Conference he advised Arya Samajists, Sanatanis and others not to indulge in useless discussions but to unite on a common platform. The Pandit urged the elevation of the Depressed Classes, improvement of the lot of Hindu widows and abolition of child-marriage.

Madras, Nov. 14.—His Worship the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Simon De Silva a Sinhalese was prosecuted for the theft of currency notes valued at Rs. 2,600 belonging to Mr. C. Gonsalves formerly an engine driver of M. and S. M. Railway. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

"ENTERS ON CRISIS."

WILL IT PROVE ABORTIVE?

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Geneva.—Little progress was registered at to-day's sitting of the Opium Conference. Judging from the present position of affairs it looks as if the Conference will prove abortive, though debates will be continued on Sunday. The Conference has now lasted for a fortnight, but its practical results are very meagre. At this morning's plenary sitting, Dr. Sze in a lengthy speech expounded the views of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, and urged the registration of inveterate smokers and the restoration of the 1917 situation in China. No agreement was reached as regards Article 8 of the British draft convention dealing with the measures against opium transactions. The Article was referred to the Drafting Committee.

The question of the registration of smokers and rationing opium was discussed at length in regard to which the British delegate submitted a proposal recommending the adoption of measures for that purpose as the most efficacious means of suppressing the use of prepared opium except absolute prohibition. The Japanese delegate submitted a more precise resolution which was intended to be embodied in the agreement.

Dr. Sze regretted the weakening of the British position, and warmly appealed to Sir Malcolm DeLevingne to reconsider his attitude and revert to the original proposal of May, 1923, in the interest of humanity.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

As no agreement regarding the working was reached a meeting was arranged between the Chairman and the British and French delegates to agree to terms. The afternoon's discussion was very lively. The subject of the discussion was the Japanese proposal regarding the export, import and transhipment of opium which was regarded by Sir M. DeLevingne as an attack on the British Government and an attempt to cause the British to relax measures of supervision over certain shipments. Sir M. DeLevingne, in a forcible but measured speech, strongly protested and added that the matter was one for discussion between the British and Japanese Governments. He regretted that the Japanese delegate had raised the subject.

Sugimura, replying, said he had spoken the last word, and from it it is evident that the Conference has entered on a crisis, the outcome of which will probably be known on Sunday.—Reuter.

M. MILLERAND'S POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

FAVOURS GERMANY'S ADMISSION INTO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—M. Millerand, in a speech explaining his political programme, expressed the opinion that the work begun at Geneva should be continued though the only guarantee of the disarmament protocol lay in its appeal to the good-faith of each nation. He thought it desirable that Germany should be admitted to the League but feared she might take advantage of the admission to demand revision of the treaties to which France would never agree. He regarded the Anglo-France-Belgian entente as an additional guarantee of peace, but said it was insufficient to enable France to reduce her peace time armaments until she obtained more effective safe-guards. The Ex-President condemned the Government's action in recognising the Soviet which, he said, was unnecessary. The British, Belgian and Italian efforts to establish business in Russia had all failed. He also condemned the proposed suppression of the Embassy at the Vatican.—Reuter.

RYS. IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

RESTORED TO GERMAN RY. COMPANIES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 15.

An important step in the economic evacuation of German territory was taken yesterday when the Allied High Commissioner at Coblenz passed an Ordinance restoring the railways of occupied territory hitherto exploited by the Regie to the German Railway Companies as from zero hour, November 16.—B. O. W.

GERMANS RESUME RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Coblence.—The control of railways in the Occupied Territory will be handed over to a German railway company established under Dawes Plan at midnight on November 16th.—Reuter.

EARLY 'FALL OF MUSSOLINI IMPROBABLE.

GENERAL TRANQUILLITY IN ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Rome.—The fierceness with which political passions are at present raging, appear to have given an impression abroad that the Fascist Government is tottering. But the tension in Rome is in contrast with the general tranquillity in the country despite sporadic demonstrations, acts of violence, and wholesale duels between factionaries of both sides, mostly ex-servicemen who claim monopoly of patriotism. Continual repetition of such incidents undoubtedly tends to weaken the prestige of Government and the popularity of Fascism but there are no indications of an early fall of Mussolini whose position in Parliament is unshakeable failing a split in Fascist ranks which is not likely.—Reuter.

MR. MONTAGU DEAD.

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Though Mr. E. S. Montagu rallied slightly last evening he died in a nursing home this morning.—Reuter.

"A BRILLIANT CAREER CUT SHORT."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Newspapers here publish lengthy obituary notices of Mr. Montagu.

The "Sunday Times" regretting the death says, most people by now agree that his series of Indian reforms went too far and fast in the democratic direction to be good either for India or Britain, but it was an error of judgment which sprang from his generous nature.

Lord Chelmsford in a message to the paper deplores that so brilliant a career was so suddenly cut short.

Lord Meston says Mr. Montagu's death will come as a shattering grief to all who understood him.—Reuter.

NEWS BEFORE DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. E. S. Montagu is seriously ill in a nursing home in London. His condition is causing grave anxiety.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 14.

Mr. Edwin Montagu, formerly Secretary of State for India in the Coalition Ministry is lying seriously ill in a nursing home in London. He was reported to be slightly better this afternoon. Mr. Montagu has been ailing for two or three months, in fact since his return from the financial mission to Brazil which he headed.—B. O. W.

Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, the joint author of Dyarchy, dies at the early age of forty-five. He came from an aristocratic English family, and received his education at Cambridge, where he did not fail to make his mark. Entering Parliament, in 1906, while yet only seven-and-twenty, he was at once chosen by Mr. Asquith, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, as his Parliamentary Secretary and continued as such when Mr. Asquith stepped into the Premiership in 1908. His official connection with India began in the "Minto-Morley Reform" days. He served as Under-Secretary both to Lord Morley and his successor Lord Crewe. As both his chiefs were in the House of Lords, he was the spokesman in the Commons. During this period he visited India in person to see the affairs "on the spot". His Indian career was interrupted by his appointment as "Financial Secretary to the Treasury shortly before the breaking out of the War. Early in 1915 he got into the Cabinet for a brief period as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Later (1916) he occupied a seat on Mr. Lloyd George's War Committee of the Cabinet. He resigned office on Mr. Asquith's fall, only to step in as Secretary of State for India in 1917, when Mr. Chamberlain resigned over the Mesopotamia mess.

INDICTMENT OF BUREAUCRACY.

As early as 1913, in his Budget speech, Mr. Montagu had said that the watchword of the future was co-operation between the Government and the governed in India. High hopes were placed on his becoming the Secretary of State. In one of his early speeches in that capacity he criticised the notorious Mesopotamia policy and described the Indian system as "too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian to be of any use for the modern purposes." Forthwith he began his plans to reform the system. His visit to India for this purpose was the first visit of a Secretary of State with a mission like that. In India he heard all shades of opinion regarding constitutional progress; he received deputations from the Home Rulers and heard Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant also. The scheme that Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford ultimately adopted was, however, the pet child of Mr. Lionel Curtis, otherwise known as "Dyarchy." In his speech at the Second Reading of the Reforms Bill in the Commons Mr. Montagu said: "We started with the pronouncement of the 20th August, 1917. . . . It is no use accepting it unless you mean it, it is no use meaning it unless you act upon it, and it is no use acting upon it unless your actions are in conformity with it. Therefore I take it that Parliament . . . will agree that the pronouncement of the 20th August must be the basis of our discussion—the progressive realization of responsible Government, progressive realization, by degrees, by stages, by steps—and these steps must at the outset be substantial. That pronouncement was made in order to achieve what I believe is the only logical, the only possible, the only acceptable meaning of Empire and Democracy, namely, an opportunity to all nations flying the Imperial flag to control their own destinies." The speech concluded: "We have given to India the best Government for one hundred years past and more. . . . We are engaged now merely on the higher task of substituting, for good Government, self-government."

Whatever the virtues of the Reforms, Mr. Montague conceded too much to his reactionary opponents in every other thing to tone down opposition to the Reforms Bill. His weak policy regarding the Martial law culprits, and Mr. Horniman's deportation leave no room for doubt in this matter. The currency policy during his tenure of office has also justifiably been subjected to bitter criticism. The largest failure of his term of office, that is, the un-statesmanlike way in which the Non-co-operation movement was handled is a matter of such common knowledge that it hardly calls for detailed reference.

HIS RESIGNATION

The India Khilafat Delegation (1920), headed by M. Muhammad Ali was received by Mr. Fisher on behalf of Mr. Montagu. But it was ostensibly at least—on the Khilafat question that Mr. Montagu was made to tender his resignation in March 22. The veil of mystery that at first shrouded his sudden resignation of office has now long since been lifted. On March 9th Mr. Chamberlain announced in the Commons that Mr. Montagu had been guilty of breech of "collective responsibility" in allowing the Government of India to publish a telegram setting forth their views regarding the Turkish question, and that because of this offence Mr. Montagu had to resign office. The telegram which evoked from Lord Curzon a characteristic speech in which he described Lord Reading as "head of a subordinate branch of the British Government" was published on the eve of the Greco-Turkish Conference and urged upon His Majesty's Government (1) the evacuation of Constantinople, (2) the maintenance of Sultan's suzerrainty over the Holy Places, and (3) the restoration of Otttoman Thrace and Smyrna.

Mr. Montagu's Cambridge speech of the 11th March set forth all the facts and his own feelings on his resignation. He related that he had circulated the telegram to the members of the Cabinet and see if they had so chosen they could have taken it up for discussion. But in fact only Lord Curzon, the head of the Foreign Office, had talked to Mr. Montagu about it. "I told Lord Curzon I had on Saturday authorized the publication of that telegram. If he had wanted to, he could have resumed his seat in the Cabinet, which was still in session. But what did Lord Curzon do? He maintained silence in the Cabinet, and contented himself . . . with writing to me one of those plaintive, hectoring, bullying complaining letters which are so familiar to his colleagues and to his friends, which ended with the request, what?—not to discuss the matter in the Cabinet, but, in future, not to allow publication of such documents without consultation." Mr. Montagu had, of course, no difficulty in showing by quoting numerous instances how the Premier himself had thrown the doctrine of "joint responsibility" to the winds. "Why, ladies and gentlemen, the thing is a joke. It is a pretext.—We have been governed by a genius—a dictator, who . . . has come to epoch-making decisions, over and over again and it is notorious that members of the Cabinet had no knowledge of such decisions." The truth, according to Mr. Montagu, was that Mr. Lloyd George, "the greatest strategist in the history of the world", "scenting the air, waiting for the pursuit, and throwing to the wolves the most convenient cargo", had sacrificed him to the Die-hard members of his Coalition Cabinet!

The close of the Indian career was also the close of the political career of Mr. Montagu; for he was defeated in the General Election of November, 1922, when he had stood as a no-party candidate.

His health had of late been very precarious and only on Saturday Reuter had cabled to this country that he was really in a grave condition.

WAR IN THE RIFF

APPEAL FOR MEDICAL HELP

AGA KHAN AND AMEER ALI'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In order to remove misgivings in India that the authorities possibly disapprove of the object of the appeal for medical help to relieve the great suffering among women and children on account of the war in the Rif country, H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali announce that they have ascertained before issuing the appeal that the Foreign Office did not object and add: "We hoped by including relief work for the alleviation of the hardships of Spanish prisoners we would receive facilities from the Spanish authorities for the despatch of a mission of mercy. The hope was unjustified, and we were compelled to proceed independently, and, funds permitting, we would again appeal to the generosity of the public of India."

[A cable dated 3rd October stated that the British Red Crescent Society had received an appeal for medical help and H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Ameer Ali who were supporting the appeal proposed to send a medical mission for which £1,500 were needed and they earnestly solicited help.]—Reuter.

TEHERAN TRAGEDY ECHO.

AMERICAN GOVT'S MAGNANIMITY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Teheran.—The American Government has proposed to the Persian Government that 110,000 dollars provided for the cost of conveyance to America of the body of Major Imbrie should be placed in a bank by Persia with safeguards to prevent its being withdrawn, and that the interest should be devoted to sending Persian students to America and to defraying the cost of their studies.—Reuter.

BELGAUM CONGRESS

APPEAL TO KARNATAK

ENROLMENT OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 15.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Chairman, Reception Committee has issued the following appeal to the Karnatak.

The Reception Committee is sparing no efforts to complete the various preparations in time. The public of the Karnatak already know that the preparations involve an initial expenditure of not less than two lakhs. The Reception Committee could so far collect only forty thousand by way of donations and membership fees. Not less than a lakh of rupees more will be required during this month for meeting the expenses of the work already undertaken. Obviously no satisfactory progress can be made without requisite funds at the disposal of the Reception Committee. The Karnatak Province in general and the Belgaum District in particular has undertaken no small responsibility in inviting the Congress. Its zeal for the Congress cause, its spirit of sacrifice and its organising capacity are all on trial. With all earnestness that I can command I appeal to the generous public of the Karanatak to come to the help of the Reception Committee in its present serious financial position by enrolling themselves members of the Reception Committee by paying the prescribed fee of Rs. 25, and contributing utmost as donation. This is my final appeal to my friends and co-workers of my province. And for the result I can only trust to God.

EMIR ALI'S FORCES.

DEFEATED BY WAHABIS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cairo.—It is reported that Ibn Saud's Wahabi forces have severely defeated Emir Ali's Hedjaz forces advancing from Jeddah on Mecca.—Reuter.

MOSUL BOUNDARY.

TURKISH DELIMITATION OFFICERS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Constantinople.—It is stated that the Turks have appointed officers to delimit, in conjunction with the British Officer the new Mosul boundary which is to be decided upon.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE ROUTE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Sunday Times" learns that Sir William Brancker intends to make an aerial survey for the proposed aeroplane route to India. Probably he starts next week. D H 50 biplane will be used and aviator Cobham will be the pilot.—Reuter.

OFFER TO GOVT BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

An offer of conversion is made to the holders of 5 3/4 per cent. Exchequer bonds due on February 1st next. For each of £100 bonds surrendered the holders will get either £100 4½ per cent Conversion Loan terminable in 1940-44 with cash payment of forty-five shillings or 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds carrying interest from February 1st repayable at par not later than February 1st, 1934.—Reuter.

DACOITY AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Five men in a motor-car drove up to Stephens Green (Dublin) branch of the Bank of Ireland to-day and four of them entered the bank and held up the staff at the point of revolvers, collected 1,600 sterling and escaped. None of them was disguised.—Reuter.

KASHMIR STATE.

ARREST OF 18 AKALIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

It is understood the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee will send its delegates to the All-Party Conference Bombay.

Despatches from Kashmir show that on the Nanak Anniversary the authorities had forbidden the taking out of processions without a previous permit. The Akalis did not like to apply for the permission for their religious procession which they considered to be their inherent right and a band of Akalis went out in procession despite the ban. The police arrived on the scene and arrested about 18 persons.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Joseph Conard left £20,000.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 15.—The Gazette notifies the intended dividend, the amount of which is not stated in respect of Sir C. R. McGrigor and Company. It is believed that the amount will be between eighteen pence and half a crown to the pound.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Brussels.—It is understood that the Turkish withdrawal was completed yesterday evening within the prescribed period.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND LIBERALS.

QUESTION OF THEIR REJOINING

MR. CHINTAMANI'S APPEAL

Mr. Chintamani wires from Allahabad under date Nov. 15th:—

I hereby request the members of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India to attend a meeting of the Council at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at six p.m. on Thursday, November 20, and the meeting of the All Party Conference on the following days at the Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay. I request those who cannot attend to favour me with their opinion on the question of the Liberals rejoining the Congress.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

Moulana Mahomed Ali, as President of the A. I. C. C. has issued the following statement:—"My attention has been drawn to the omission of the National Home Rule League and of an association representing the Jain Community from the list of Associations mentioned by name in my invitation to the A. I. C. C. meeting at Bombay on the 21st and 22nd instant. This was purely through inadvertence and I now cordially invite the representatives of the League and of the principal All-India Associations politically representative of the Digamber and Swetamber Jain Communities respectively.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS ACCEPT INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

At a special meeting of the South Indian Liberal Federation held this evening under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, the non-Brahmin party of Madras has decided to send a strong delegation to the Bombay Conference in response to the invitation from Maulana Mahomed Ali.

ARRANGEMENTS BY B. P. C. C.

The Conference sitting will be held in Bombay on the 21st and 22nd inst. (Friday and Saturday) as already announced by Maulana Mahomed Ali; the sitting will be held at Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, and not at Krishna Bldg, Horaby Road, Fort, as previously announced by Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee. Arrangements will be made for the members of the All-India Congress Committee and Visitors for Boarding and Lodging at moderate rates. Those who want these arrangements are requested to inform the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort before the 18th Instant.

DARJEELING MAIL ACCIDENT.

"STATESMAN" SCENTS CONSPIRACY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The "Statesman" thinks that the accident to the Darjeeling Mail yesterday was the work of conspirators. In the course of a leading article referring to the Bengal Ordinance, the paper says, "The reported attempt to derail the Darjeeling Express may be an indication that all the members (of a deep-laid and determined criminal conspiracy) have not yet been rounded up but there are grounds for the confidence that the main plans of the conspirators have been completely defeated and that their organisation is paralysed".

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will entertain the ruling Princes and Chiefs of India Garden Party on Tuesday (18th inst.) at the Viceregal Lodge.

Madras, Nov. 15th.—In response to the invitation of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Annie Besant left Madras to-night for Bombay to attend the Conference of all the political parties in India.—A. P.).

Lady Wilson visited the infant welfare centre at Dhobi Talao on Saturday.

Sir Harry and Lady Lauder and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Kelly lunched at Government House on Saturday.

Lady Wilson attended Sir Harry Lauder's performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday. His Excellency was unable to be present owing to illness.

Mr. W. Rawson Mackenzie has arrived at Government House.

An Allahabad message of November 5th says:—"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returns to Allahabad to-day."

At an extraordinary meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Association of South India held at Madras under the Presidency of Dr. Syed Abdul Kadir Sahab M.L.A., a resolution was passed in favour of addressing the Corporation of Madras and the Government to include the Muslim girls under their scheme of compulsory education in the city.—A. P.

AMERICAN LETTER.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

(From our Correspondent.)

U.S.A. Oct. 8.

America is the leading nation in the world to-day in almost every respect and as such India has some interest in her in spite of America's "ranging herself on the side of the White man and against the tinted races". France received from this country a big loan a few months ago and the German Reparations question was settled through the intervention of America. Russia, which was being treated as the garbage can by all European nations until recently, has been receiving splendid help from the American public, though the Government is still unwilling to recognize the Soviet government. The British lion's mane falls down before Uncle Sam. London, the financial centre of the word till recently, has been replaced by New York. If there be any Western nation in the world that can effectively use its moral force on behalf of the oppressed nations of the East, it is certainly the United States of America. It is, therefore, the writer's intention to interpret America to the Indian public in its true light by means of these notes, which will deal not merely in dull Washington politics, but will cover all items of human interest, social, commercial, religious, statistical, etc.

Absence of Titles.

One thing that strikes every visitor to this country, especially an Oriental visitor, is the absence of titles and meaningless affiliations that one sees in almost every part of the globe. There are no "Sirs", no "Honourables", no "Excellencies", no "Highnesses" no "Maharajas", no "Kts.", no "G. C. Bs", and a hundred and one titles that are rarely acquired by pure merit. The average American journalist goes still further in his ideas of equality and rarely uses even the word "Minister" before names. It is almost an universal practice to refer to great American personalities by their simple names, such as for example, "Woodrow Wilson", "Henry Ford", "Calvin Coolidge", and others. Some writers go even further than this and call President Calvin Coolidge by the simple affiliation of "Cal". Headings like "Cal debies", "Henry Sees Great Future", etc. are not uncommon, though such an extreme use is generally restricted to only the friendly papers rather than unfriendly uncritics. Just think what would happen if we all decide to follow the same American style and say "Mac Resigns Premiership", "Reading Denies Round Table Conference", "Leslie Speaks", etc. When the ex-Premier of England visited this country a few months ago, he must have missed in the newspaper columns here even the designation of "Mister" before his name. Almost all papers used to report about him in simple terms, e.g. "Lloyd George Sees Great Future, etc. It would be ridiculous to suppose that this method arises from disrespect. It is simply a translation into practice of the fact that America is a democracy and that all men (of course, Americans only !) are equal.

Lord Sydenham In America.

Lord Sydenham, whose 'love' for India is so well-known, spends his spare time by changing it into cash. How does he do it? The recent number of the "Current History" magazine has an article written by him and covering over ten pages. The magazine pays over one anna per word and at this rate His Lordship has earned over Rs. 500 for his noble attempt of enlightening the American public on Indian questions. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a few sentences from this article headed "The threat to British Rule in India". Addressing the American readers he says:

"If the great structure which we have created at the sacrifice of innumerable British lives and with infinite efforts are now to collapse, there would be a reversion to Anarchy of the eighteenth century India, which cannot be confined to her border, and would react upon the Western nations ...American missionaries, whose excellent work I had opportunities to judge, are best able to appreciate the benefits of the mildest (?) government that Eastern people ever (?) possessed, and it is significant that, during the dangerous rebellion of 1919 in Northern India, the staff and pupils of the Forman college of Lahore ranged themselves on the side of the Government and were helpful to the authorities at a time of terrible strain."

He then deals about the 180 castes and subcastes into which India is divided and comes to the conclusion that India is unfit for self-government. It seems to me that in his enthusiasm his Lordship forgot his knowledge of European history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which are full of wars and anarchy, despotism and oppression. Those nations were as full of castes and creeds, superstition and bigotry before the advent of the Industrial revolution. Unfortunately India is denied opportunities to carry on and complete this industrial revolution, as it is in the interest of the rulers to keep India as an exporter or raw material and an importer of finished goods. It is the economic Imperialism of England and Europe that is holding down India and China. It is the commercial greed of the Western nations that brought them to India and China and not through any love of establishing a superior form of Government in those countries. Of course, according to Lord Sydenham the introduction of the Reforms was foolish. I wonder if his lordship has been blind to the events that are happening in India, for else he would not have proved so bad a historian. As a propagandist, however, he seems to excell even Sir V. Chirol, who had been here in this country on lecturing tour and who, of course, spoke on Indian matters.

Presidential Campaign.

The topic of the day in this country is "Who will be the next President"? None seems to give any definite answer though it appears that all are agreed on one point, viz., the election would be decided finally by the Congress. The arrival of a third party on the scene has created great disturbance to the two Republican and Democratic parties. This new party, known as the Independent party, is gaining strength inspite of its infancy. You will, however, know the result of the election by the time this letter in in your hands.

REFUND OF INCOME-TAX.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The Government of India have published a resolution announcing a new and convenient procedure for dealing with applications from residents in the Indian States for the refund of income-tax. At present the residents in the Indian States can obtain refund of income-tax from the officers in charge of the British Indian treasuries in the Indian States on the production of a certificate from the political officer concerned. This is the case in respect of those who hold the Government securities, the interest on which is drawn from the British Indian treasuries in the Indian States. In other cases the applicants have to apply to the income-tax officer of the district in British India in which they were last charged. This procedurs is cumbrous as it requires the applicant to send in regular returns of the income from all sources in British India to the income-tax officer at each such place. To remove this defect the political officers would now dispose of the applications for refund. The income-tax officers in British India making assessments on the residents in Indian States or declaring them not liable to tax have been instructed to communicate to the political officer concerned. An index will be complied by the political officer on the information sent by the income-tax officer so as to enable him to decide whether the application is one that should be dealt with or not.

SIR M. SHAFI TO RESUME PRACTICE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Nov. 15.

H. E. the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the farewell dinner to Sir Muhammed Shafi on 14th last said:—

"Speaking from more personal aspects the close and intimate association with Sir Muhammad ripened early into a warm friendship which has continued unclouded throughout. There is one aspect of this association to which I desire to make special reference. During the time when there was considerable agitation among Mussalmans in India regarding affairs in the near-east I was fortunate in having as my adviser Sir Muhammad who was specially equipped to keep me informed of the feelings and views of his co-religionists. I refer to the period when there were doubts and difficulties in the minds of Indian Muslims regarding the situtaion in Turkey and the Treaty of Sevres. Sir Muhammad was of the greatest and most valuable assistance to me during that difficult period and. I may also say to the community of which he is so distinguished a member. (Applause)."

Further His Excellency remarked that Sir Muhammad would return to non-official life and resume practice.

CASTE FRICTION AT PALGHAT.

BRAHMINS VS DEPRESSED CLASSES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

A Palghat message says that in pursuance of a resolution of the Madras Legislative Council a recent order of the Madras Government declared all public roads streets, tanks, wells, chatrams, etc. open to all classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Raghavan, a local vakil, belonging to the Ezhava community had this government order broadcast by means of hand bills in the Malayalam language. The ignorant and half-educated in the local Ezhava community are said to have taken this as an invitation to trespass into the Brahmin villages of Kalapathi and four of the adjacent "agraharams" to assert their rights of equality. The younger elements among the Ezhavas determined to get entrance into the Kalapathi 'agraharams' yesterday, the first day of the Car festival. Batches of them are said to have entered from four different corners and one of them is alleged to have taken the rope of the car into his hands. The presence of these people infuriated the Brahmins and small fracas occurred in which Mr. Raghavan, the leader of the community, sustained some injuries. The Ezhavas were routed from the locality. A strong body of Ezhavas is said to have appeared on the outskirts of the village demanding a battle with the higher castes. The authorities, thinking that the situation might go out of their hands, issued an order prohibiting the entry of Thiyas, Ezhavas and other Depressed Classes into the village during the Car festival days.

PT. MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left for Lahore.

Darbar Shree Hamirsinghi Bahadur of Ghodadar has been invested with the powers of a second class chief. The ceremony was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mosse, Political Agent, Sahikanta Agency.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

and earn twice as much. There are thousands of Indians who keep their children uneducated for fear lest they might, on coming out of school, give up their ancestral and far more remunerative avocations and take to the unedifying occupation of quill-driving. The blandishments of office are not only killing many indigenous industries but are undermining that love of liberty which is the hall-mark of a living nation. The pity of it is that the gravity of this aspect of the problem is not fully appreciated and grasped by the Indian educationist who does not look to the root causes of our backwardness.

The "Educated Ignorant"

The universities have further brought into being a class of men who can safely be described as the "educated ignorant". They are, in more respect than one, more dangerous than the ignorant masses. The well-known Persian proverb characterises the "Neem Hakim" as a danger to man's life and 'a "Neem Mulla" as a menance to man's faith, but the "educated ignorant" is the evil genius of the nation ever threatening to rob us of both our life and soul. Half the woes of the country are due to the machinations of this ubiquitous personality, always ready to poke his nose in unexpected quarters, in every conceivable sphere of life. The columns of many newspapers in the Punjab which never lose an opportunity to fan the flames of religious animosity and rancour, are a standing demonstration of the mischief that this class of men can play. The "educated hooligan" is more dangerous than his uneducated brother. But for them the Hindu-Muslim Unity would have been an accomplished fact long ago. The entire responsibility lies on the shoulders of their preceptors. The thousands of young men who come out of the universities every year, after sapping their vitality in learning textbooks, most of which are Greek to them, are, in a majority of cases, but half-educated. In their attempt to learn a foreign language, which is taught under the most difficult and unsatisfactory conditions they not only fail to learn it, but, end by unlearning their own mother-tongue and along with it divesting themselves of the remaining homeculture. It is sometimes a pitiful sight to watch the unsuccessful efforts of a young man fresh from college to clothe his ideas in any intelligible language. No less a person than the Principal of one of the premier colleges of Bombay was constrained to state before the University Reform Committee that "the knowledge of English in a large number of cases was so deficient that the professors had continually to make an effort to remain within a narrow range of vocabullary and ideas." There is hardly an experienced educationist in India who would not subscribe to the above opinion. Foreign language can never take the place of the Mother-tongue and can never serve as the medium of instruction. The significant remarks of Mr. Ross Masud, the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, before the Committee, that he cannot adequately appreciate English Poetry must have been an eye-opener to many a Jehangir Petit. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising if the students get into the habit of learning their subjects by rote without understanding them and reproducing what they had assdously committted to their memory in the examination-hall. How can they be expected at the fountain of knowledge and imbibe the true culture which it is the duty of a seat of learning to impart? This defective linguistic equipment has retarded the spread of education in the truest sense of the term and has rendered the teaching of Western Art and Sciences a mere mockery. It has further concentrated the attention of the schools and colleges to the purely literary side of education at the cost of scientific knowledge. Many more important functions of a university, viz., "meeting the needs of society by educating for professions and careers and providing for research and progress from within" have, in many cases, been almost lost sight of. No system of education which does not provide for professional, technical and industrial training to enable youngmen of the country to turn out to be useful and self-supporting citizens can be said to fulfit even the elementary needs of society.

Specialisation in Universities.

The other most serious and deplorable defect has been want of specialisation not only among students who are, as a rule Jacks of all trade, but in the universities themselves. Every Indian University in spite of inadequate funds, which are ridiculously meagre as compared with those of European and American Universities, attempts to include all the subjects under the sun in its syllabus of studies, with the result that efficient teaching is not provided even in one department of knowledge. The services of specialists or men who can really be designated as Professors can be secured only on high salaries which most of the universities are unable to afford. The so-called University Professors, most of whom belong to the Indian Educational Service, are drawn from a class of men who would have, with difficulty, risen to a Fellowship at Cambridge or Oxford.. It is sometimes pathetic to observe third-rate men from the old English Universities delivering post-graduate lectures with the airs of an Action, Releigh or Seely.

This state of affairs can easily be remedied if different universities specialise in selected branches of knowledge as is the case in Europe and American. In England and Germany specialisation has developed to a very large extent and is rendering great service to the cause of education. The Provincial Universities in England are specialising in different branches of Engineering and Technology with as much care as London and Edinburgh have done in medicine, Cambridge in Mathematics and Economics, or Oxford in history and literature.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES MAHATMA'S SURRENDER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference met to-day at Tsuvannama, Mr. E. V. Ramswamy Naiker presiding.

Mr. Ganapathi Sastriar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates laid stress on the constructive programme of the Congress viz., encouragement of 'khaddar', removal of untouchability and establishment of communal harmony. Referring to the Swarajya Party he said that it had created much enthusiam among the people and had much disturbed the placid complacency of the Legislative Councils and Assembly. He added: "We hear at this moment the clarion call of leaders from all sides for common understanding and united work and I am of opinion that the extreme No-changers in the non-co-operation camp must respond to that call. Unity of pro-changers and No-Changers is as much a and non-Brahmin matter of necessity as Hindu-Muslim unity and Brahmin unity" He believed that as a result of various conferences that were being convened by the leaders to discuss plans for unity, their mutual differences would disappear.

The President in the course of his speech said he had no faith in the policy of the Swarajya Party.

Government was defeated several times in the central legislature by them and obstruction was carried out in two provinces. But the bureaucratic system did not come to an end. The Viceroy would be able to carry on the administrate with his powers. Continuing he said that Swarajists had carried out their experiment. He asked why should they still remain a separate party? Why should they not come forward for civil disobedience? Whystill this faith in the Councils? Would Lord Reading have been courageous enough to promulgate the Ordinance if there had been no Swarajists to split the Congress and if the boycotts had been carried on? Even if the Viceroy had the courage, would not nonviolent civil disobedience have overcome it? Would not Mahatma Gandhi come forward to carry on civil disobedience.? Let the Swarajists consider the position of the country. None will deny that the strength of the non-co-operation movement had diminished because of the Swarajya Party". In the President's opinion it would be best if the Swarajist leaders were to change their policy and form one single Congress Party. The Country should not support the effort to deviate congress from the policy of non-violent non-co-operation and if that were to happen the touch that had been established between congress and the massess would be lost.

Passing on, the president condemned the Bengal Ordinance and said it did not appear that there was a need for an Ordinance. Mr. Das had said there was anarchical movement in Bengal. He might have said so to caution the government or to frighten it. If there was an anarchical movement in Bengal, why should not Mr. Gandhi's help be sought by the Government which wanted peace. The president could not accept the cry thatbecause the Ordinance had been brought into action against certain Swarajists, therefore all should strengthen the Swarajya Party by joining it. He would not join the Swarajya party because of the Ordinance nor would he ask others to join the party. If necessary he would ask the Swarajists to come out of the Councils. But he added that Government's action in arresting people on the ground that they were anarchists were illegal and that the whole country should agitate on right lines in the matter He then adversely criticised the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact and did not approve of the proposals. He said there were still one and a half month for the Belgaum Congress and within that time those opposed to the pact must join and come to an agreement and strengthen themselves.

"A VICTIM TO ORDINANCE."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Addressing the Calcutta Parliament, Mr. Tulshi Charan Goswami, whip of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly, said, in Bengal anarchy was long dead and in the place of it they had to-day a different type of anarchy which in his opinion was due to official lawlessness and panic. Mr. Goswami said that they were going through the last phase of constitutional struggle. He could not say whether direct action such as civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes would be restored to in the near future. All that he could say was that they were exhausting the last stages of constitutional struggle. He would urge upon those in power to take special note of it and not to adopt measures which might lead to repentance when it was too late.

"I am an Ordinance victim", writes Babu Ranes Chandra Sen of Barisal. "I was chained and fettered on the 27th October by a river police Inspector and a Constable at Parerhat where I am a petty clerk in the office of Lt. Surja Prasanna Bajpai Chowdhury, Zemindar of Parerhat, and brought direct to Barisal under police escort, in the launch of the Inspector of Intelligence Branch. Two days after my arrest I was released from jail with the sanction of the Government of Bengal. I cannot make out even now why I was put to troubles. Mr. Tegart, the valiant Police Commissioner of Calcutta, declared the other day that only those persons would be arrested under the New Ordinance against whose connection with the terrorist party had been established. I want to know what was the matter with my arrest, and invite the public to find out whether the Ordinance is another name for police sookum."

BI AMMAN.

DELHI'S CONDOLENCES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

A resolution recording the death of Bi Amman mother of Ali brothers, as a national loss in view of her long services to the cause of the country was passed at a condolence meeting of the public of Delhi held at the Pattodi House last evening. The meeting was presided over by Swami Shraddhananda and there was a very representative gathering of the public. Mahatma Gandhi, who made his first public appearance after his fast, spoke in a few voice and said that Bi Amman's services to the cause of the country would be remembered by all and that she did not require any memorial for that purpose.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a short speech told the audience that he had no time for mourning the loss of his mother as he had to attend to national services which he had taken up as his life's work. He was a national sepoy and he was on duty. He requested the audience to sink their religious differences and devote all their energies to the cause of the country.

Swami Shraddhananda also spoke, after which the meeting terminated.

SALSETTE'S CONDOLENCE.

The President of the Salsette Taluka C. C. has sent the following telegram to Maulanla Mahomed Ali at Delhi:—"Salsette Taluka Congress Committee Thana sends its condolence to you over the demise of your revered and patriotic mother Bi Amma. It gratefully remembers the sound advice given by her when she was here with you."

RAIPUR MUSLIMS' SORROW.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Nov. 15.

After Jumma prayers the Mussalmans of Raipur offered their prayers for the peace of the soul of Bi-Amma and gave their condolence to the Ali Brothers and their relatives in their bereavement.

In spite of such a loss, Maulana Shaukat Ali wires to attend Provincial Khilafat Conference C. P. on 17th and 18th.

RANDER MUSLIMS' CONDOLENCES.

The Hon. Secretary of the Rander Suni Borah Student Society (Surat District) has wired to Maulana Mahomed Ali the Society's resolution offering condolences to him on the death of his mother of revered memory.

RANGOON STUDENTS' GRIEF.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

On receipt of the news of the sudden death of Bi-Amma the staff and the students of the National High School assembled in the school hall to express their profound grief at the irreparable loss. After a recitation from the Holy Quran, speeches were made in appreciation of her services to the cause of Islam and India by the members of the staff and students. A resolution to send a condolence telegram to the Ali Brothers was then passed.

A condolence meeting of the citizens of Jalgaon was held on the 14th instant, in the Laxhivilas Theatre on account of the sad death of Bi Amman. Shet Rajmal Lakhichand presided. The meeting was largely attended by all communities.

DUTCH AVIATORS LEAVE FOR BANGKOK.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The Dutch aviators left Akyab for Bangkok at 6-15 this morning.

NO NEWS FROM MOULMEIN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

With regard to the Dutch aviators who were expected to pass over Tavoy on their way to Bangkok, the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy wires that up to 6-40 no news had been received of the Dutch aviators. No news up till now has been received from Moulmein.

CIRCLING OVER RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The Dutch aeroplane which was visible here at about half-past-eleven after circling over the town went away. On one occasion it came so low that it nearly knocked off the thatched roof of a building on the race-course. From its movements it appeared that the aviators wanted to land in Rangoon, but possibly they changed their mind, there being no suitable preparation for their landing as to-day happens to be a racing-day.

LAND NEAR RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The Dutch aviators, whose movements after their first sight in Rangoon were unknown except that they were *en route* to Bangkok, landed yesterday at Kambe Race Course, seven miles away from Rangoon.

A FORCED LANDING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The Dutch aviators were forced to land yesterday apprehending that petrol would be insufficient to reach Bangkok against strong wind. The Dutch Consul did not know till the aviators called on him. They will leave to-morrow morning.

MR. JINNAH ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

PREPARATIONS FOR MUSLIM CONFERENCES AT BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held at the Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road, on Sunday evening for the formation of Reception Committees in view of the holding of the Annual Sessions of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference in December next, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the outset explained the object of the meeting. He said that the Mahomedan community in India was the most backward community in the matter of education. The All-India Muslim Conference had been working through its various branches in different provinces and they desired that on this occasion they should meet in Bombay in order to wake up the citizens of Bombay. Personally he felt that the Mahomedan community was the most backward community in the matter of education. In the course of the 30 years the only institution that they could boast of was the Anjumane-Islam School. In Bombay they had Mohmedan millionaires and plenty of wealth and therefore it was time that the A. I. M. E. Conference put some more life in matters of education.

Referring to the Muslim League he said it was desired that the next session of the League should meet in Bombay. The political problems of India were far more vital than anything else and the question of the settlement between Hindus and Moslems was the question of the day. It was impossible to make any head-way in the political life without a complete agreement between these two important communities of India. If they met Mahomedan leaders of Punjab, Bengal or U. P. they would learn that their feelings were strained on this question. It was their duty therefore to call their leaders from different parts of India in this city which was far more advanced, far more cosmopolitan and far more friendly in Islamic matters than any other in India and then discuss the question of settlement on which they could all agree.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The following office-bearers were then appointed for the ensuing session of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Bombay in December next:—

Chairman Reception Committee, Mr. Sheriff D. Canji Vice-Chairman Messrs. Mohammedbhai Hajibhoy, Mirza Mahomed Husain Dehdashti, Hussainally M. Rahimtulla, Mirza Hasham Isfahani; Abu Bakr A. Baig Mahomed; Haji Dawood Ilyas, Ibrahim F. Lalji; Tayebali K. Barodawalla; Haji Siddick H.M. Khatri; Mahomedali Alabakhs; Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi; Manjibhoy Gulam Husain; Abdur Rahman H. M. Abia; Abdush Shakoor Saleh Mahomed Abdul Kadar Bawla.

Honorary Treasurers.—Messrs. Ibrahim F. Lalji; Haji Dawood Ilyas.

Honorary Secretaries.—Messrs. M.C. Chagla; Hadi C. Tayebji; Osman Sobani; N.M. Chinoy; Fazal Mooraj; H.N. Ahmed.

THE M. A. O. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The following office-bearers of the Reception Committee of the All-India M.A.O. Educational Conference to be held in Bombay in December next were appointed:—

Chairman, Reception Committee.—Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

Vice-Chairmen.—Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy Kt.; Messrs. M.A. Jinnah; M.M.H.J.M. Chhotani; Sheriff D. Canji; Bundeali Hajibhoy; the Hon. K. B. Gulam Husain Hidayatulla; The Hon. A. M.K. Dehlavi; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam; Dr. T. M. Kajiji; Messrs. Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla; Abu Bakr Baig Mahomed; Ibrahim F. Lalji; R. M. Chinoy; A. K. Bawla; Hussainali M. Rahimtulla; Fazal I. Rahimtulla; Amiruddin S. Tayebji; Saleh Mahomed Dharamsi; Usuf Zainul Ali Raza; M.H. Macha; Khan Saheb S. Karmal Ibrahim; Messrs. A. S. Karimbhoy; Shaik Yacoob Vazir; Haji Dawood Ilyas; Mirza M. H. Dehdashti.

Honorary Treasurers.—Messrs. Ibrahim F. Lalji; Haji Dawood Ilyas.

Honorary Secretaries.—Messrs. A.H.S. Khatri; A. Rahim Dimtimkar; Noor Mohmed Chinoy; Fazal Mooraj; Hadi C. Tayebji; H. N. Ahmed.

A DEPUTATION TO H. H. THAKORESAHEB OF GONDAL.

Under the auspices of the Dhoraji Publicity Department a public meeting of the Kathiawadis of Bombay was held on 13th instant with Sheth Miya Mahmad Hajee Jannahmad in the chair. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity of sending a deputation including the representatives of the Kathiawad Rajakiya Parishad, the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha and the Kathiawad Praja Mandal Bombay and also Seth Miya Mahomed Chhotani, Mr. Ahmed Hajee Khatri and some other leading Mahomedans of Bombay to wait on H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Gondal to explain to him the situation at Dhoraji and to ask for the redress of real grievances.

Evensong at the Calcutta Cathedral was attended on Sunday night by the Metropolitan of India and Bishops of Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelly, Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, and Assam. The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Colombo preached frof the text of Hebrews 30, verse 8. The Episcopal synod begins tomorrow (Monday) and ends on Saturday the 29th instant.—A. P.

Rangoon Nov. 15—His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler has awarded certificates of honour and a good watch to five Burmans in recognition of their excellent services in connection with Burma Exhibits at the British Empire Exhibition.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

INTRODUCTION OF A DEGREE

DISCUSSION IN UNIVERSITY SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate had a lively discussion for a considerable time on Mr. A. M. Khan's motion of introducing a Faculty of Oriental Learning in the University. He outlined a course of three to five years for Bachelor of Oriental Learning and Master of Oriental Learning respectively and deplored that ancient languages like Arabic and Persian, Avesta and Pahalvi, and Arabic and Syriac were so much neglected by Indian students. He referred to his experience of the Maulvis he had come across during the Khilafat movement four years ago, who could not think philosophically and urged that this learned body of men should have the impress and hall-mark of University education. After considerable discussion the question was again referred to the Syndicate.

B. A. AND M. A. COURSES.

The Senate resumed discussion on the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia for the revision of the B. A. and M. A. courses in history and allied subjects. His proposition was that the existing courses in history and Economics for the B. A. examination remain in operation for the examinations to be held up to the end of the calendar year 1926 and that revised courses enumerated in his proposition be substituted for them thereafter.

Dr. J. J. Modi moved an amendment to add "Ancient Persian History" or "Greek" in B. A. course and "a special period of Indian" or "Ancient Persian" in M.A. course.

The proposition in the amended form was carried.

DEGREE IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan then moved:—

(1) That a Faculty of Oriental Learning be instituted in the University.

(2) That the First Year Arts College Examination be the qualifying test for admission to the examinations in this Faculty.

(3) That the course for a Bachelor's degree in Oriental Learning should extend over three years and that for a Master's degree over five years.

(4) That the grouping of languages should be as under:—

(a) Arabic, Persian and a Vernacular.

(b) Sanskrit, one Prakrit and a Vernacular.

(c) Arabic and Pahlavi, Persian and a Vernacular.

(d) Hebrew, Aramaic or Syriac and a Vernacular.

(e) Avesta, Sanskrit and a Vernacular.

(5) That the medium of instruction as well as of examination be a Vernacular or a classical language.

(6) That the degrees pertaining to these examinations be designated and B. O. L., and M. O. L.

(7) That the standard at the B.O.L. and M.O.L. examinations be as high as that at the B.A. Honours and M.A. examinations respectively.

(8) That the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit to the Senate such amendments of the existing University regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the above propositions.

Prof. Bakrishna seconded.

Mr. A. M. Khan said they belonged to the Eastern University and it was but right for them to encourage Oriental learning and particularly studies relating to India. This can only be done by having a Faculty. In Arts Faculty, the medium of instruction was English but the proposed Faculty, he said, would enable the students to specialise in Oriental languages and Oriental learning.

The Maulvis and Pandits of the future, by this Faculty he submitted would have the advantage of the University training and University atmosphere. In his experience of the Khilafat movement four years ago, he found that the Maulvis he came across could not think philosophically. Most of the Maulvis he said now-a-days appealed to the passion and prejudice of the people. Maulvis should have the impress and hall-mark of the University. On the other hand any man who put on dastar and pagree was called a Maulvi now and one who went to jail became a Maulana (laughter.) The University, therefore, should come forward and manufacture Maulvis of the right kind by the impress and hall mark of Oriental Learning. Apart from Maulvis, he said, the Faculty would give a wide scope to the Indian students of all sections for higher Oriental learning and culture, and he urged the Senate to carry his proposition unanimously.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in opposing the proposition said almost all the languages enumerated in the motion were being taught now in their colleges and he did not think the students would profit more or the university would be in a better position either by introducing the new faculty. As for Aramaic Syriac languages, he did not think there was any demand for them in Bombay. He wished Mr. Khan had directed his attention to the development and encouragement of the faculty of technology and thus advance the cause of vocational and industrial teaching. He did not think introducing of the new faculty would be fair to the Maulvis, Pandits or to the students and therefore he opposed the proposition.

Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed supported the proposition and said the new faculty would not manufacture Maulvis as some people thought for the only necessary training that a Maulvi and qualified a Maulvi was excluded from the curriculum, viz:—religious training. The faculty however, would encourage and patronise the study of Arabic, Persian and Urdu which was so much neglected at the times. He regretted that the Bombay University while becoming a very good mother of Sanskrit had become a very bad step-mother of Persian and Arabic. If they pursued the dispatches of the Court of Directors of the East India Company they would find that they had always encouraged Mahomedan literature which also included Hindu literature. Unfortunately now, he said, the Arabic and Persian literature was neglected at the expense of Sanskrit.

Prof. Bhate at this stage moved an amendment that the debate on the question be postponed till the University Reform Committee had issued their report. The amendment was however negatived and discussion was proceeded with.

Prof. Balkrishna said the London University was teaching 65 languages and if the Bombay University extended a few more oriental languages it would be to the advantage of their students.

Prof. Normand thought it would be a great advantage to have graduates of oriental languages in the Bombay University.

Principal Hamil said the Reform Committee were enquiring now whether the present standard of examination was higher or not and he thought it would be premature for them to introduce a faculty especially as the students preparing for the B. A. examination would not easily give up their studies and go for the course of oriental learning. He urged that the scheme as it stood should be rejected.

Prof. Sahani moved an amendment that the courses be extended to four and six years respectively.

After some further discussion, Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah moved another amendment that the question be referred back to the Syndicate and it was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

JAVA DISASTER

EARTH STILL TREMBLING

RIVERS CHANGE INTO STREAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Batavia.—The earth is still trembling in Wonosobo. Slight shocks and under-ground rumblings are still occurring. The Assistant Resident has advised evacuation of the affected area. There have been land-slides everywhere. Rivers have been converted into mud-streams in which corpses are floating. The death-roll is very heavy. The damage is very serious. Doctors are hurrying to the scene to assist the injured. Relief measures are being hurriedly organised.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE AT WONOSOBO

MILLION GULDEN DAMAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Amsterdam.—A message from Batavia says that damage to Government buildings at Wonosbo caused by the earthquake is estimated at a million guldeh.—Reuter.

Gulden is the Austro-Hongarian Floria, nominally equal to 2 shillings.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-FRENCH DRAFT AGREEMENTS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Geneva.—The plenary sitting of the Opium Conference to-day discussed the Anglo-French draft agreements but made small progress owing to many irrelevant speeches. The debate was occasionally ludicrous. The Japanese delegate, who was responsible for many questions and observations, asked why European women were specially mentioned in the agreements as forbidden to enter public opium dens. He objected to discrimination between the sexes. Both the words were thereupon eliminated from the draft.

Mr. Sze (China) gladly noted the absence of discrimination between Europeans and Asiatics and declared that China would do everything to enlighten the people on the harmful effects of opium. The British and French delegates declared that women should not be allowed to enter the dens.

The British and French delegations are meeting early to-day for the purpose of arriving at a uniformity of the texts dealing with the questions of Government monopoly of opium traffic and means of combating smuggling which constitute the crux of the draft agreement and other points of easie adjustment.

The Japanese delegate has been invited to participate in the discussion.

The Conference meets again later to-day and hopes to conclude its labours on Sunday.—Reuter.

A MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We hope you will be kind enough to publish the following matter of importance in your esteemed paper.

The Municipal dumping ground at Khar, Bandra, has become a great menace to the health of the public. It is just near the main-road—one of the busiest and most important roads in Bombay suburbs—and quite close to Khar—a locality where the Bombay Development Department proposes to establish a model suburb.

The awful exhalations from the refuse matter and the carcasses of the animals thrown there, being carried by the wind make the neighbourhood, and particularly the "model suburb" a veritable hell, and are sure to breed pestilence and disease if things are allowed to go on as at present. We ask the Health Officer of the Bandra Municipality and also the Municipal councillors.—Is this the way to promote public health? And should a dumping ground be allowed to exist so close to human habitation.?

We hope this great grievance of the public will be removed without any further loss of time

"SUFFERERS."

AIM AND FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY.

REFORMS COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

At the Bombay University Reform Committee on Friday Dr. W. Burns, Principal of the College of Agriculture, Poona was examined.

Regarding the Aim and Function of University Education he said:—A University must necessarily be a place where knowledge is *created*. Education deals with the dissemination of that knowledge. In Bombay as elsewhere the aim of University education must be to impart the most advanced knowledge in the manner best calculated to make men able to love, to use and to increase knowledge. He did not consider that the existing system afforded the young Indians of this Presidency adequate opportunities of attaining this aim.

He considered the existing system deficient in the following main respects:—

(a) Experience all over the world and in all grades of education showed that the system mattered little, but that the teachers matter a great deal. The old Scottish dominies with no equipment but with a mighty enthusiasm produced some of the finest men in history. Nevertheless a system may help or hinder the natural development of that enthusiasm. He suggested that they were a bloodless soulless corporation with an examining function and that unless they became something more they could not progress.

(b) In the whole life of the University the passing of the examination and not the attainment of knowledge was predominant

(c) In the minds of students particularly this had taken the form of an insistent demand that syllabuses be outlined with meticulous precision and that no question be asked or teaching given outside this. Some of their staff were infected with this ideal.

(d) In fine, they required new ideals.

Replying to Fr. Blatter witness said he would not give his opinion in regard to the creation of a Residential University at Poona. The ideal of a residential University was good, but the question was of the staff to handle the subjects adequately. He thought it was desirable to have an additional University and Poona was ripe for it now.

CONCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY.

To Professor K. T. Shah witness said he was for excluding science course from the arts course. He thought educated men should know something of everything but he did not think specialised knowledge of science was necessary for the arts course. He preferred giving of higher degrees by thesis. When he said University was a place where knowledge was created, he meant a place where knowledge was discovered, where students knew something which they did not know before.

Replying to Mr. K. Natrajan witness said he was not an educationist pure and simple. From his present post he was likely to be transferred to an administrative office. He thought if land owning class joined in a large number the College of Agriculture, it would be a great help to the University.

Replying to Mr. A. M. Khan witness said he thought Poona was ripe for University in the sense of atmosphere but he was unable to put the details on paper.

Question:—What do you mean by atmosphere?

Answer:—We have got six Colleges in Poona now where students meet at one common place. Besides the present scope of Bombay University is unwieldy.

Mr. Khan:—In that case, British Empire too is unwieldy (laughter).

Continuing witness said he had not thought over the scheme of a University at Salsette but the scheme was worth considering. He did not thing Salsette was a good place for a College of Agriculture because it was not absolutely on the railway lines and it was isolated.

Q:—What do you say about the soil?

A:—An excellent place for bannnanas but not for a College of Agriculture. (Laughter)

DEFECTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Director of Public Instruction was the next witness.

Examined by Sir C. H. Setalwad, witness said the main defects in the secondary education was in regard to the method of training teachers. He thought more attention should be paid to the training of teachers. The reason why students in the first year were not able to follow the lectures in the Colleges was due to their inefficient study in the schools which he would call a sort of vicious circle. Asked as to what he thought in regard to imparting instructions in vernacular in Colleges, witness replied it was not practicable though the idea was desirable that students should be taught in their own mother tongue. He did not think time was ripe for making a start as there was no demand for it.

Replying to Mr. J. B. Petit witness said as it was at present the knowledge of English was defective in spite of imparting education in English and if instruction was given through vernacular, it was possible, that the knowledge of English of the students would be still more defective.

To Mr. A. M. Khan witness opined that the direct method of teaching English was better than vernaculars. He thought an Indian student would learn history and geography better if he were taught in his mother tongue.

IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

The third witness was Mr. S. C. Shahani, Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

He said: The aim and function of University Education in the Bombay Presidency should, in my opinion, be not Examinations and Certificates, but culture of body, mind and spirit, such as will effectively meet the different requirements—literary, scientific, artistic, social, political, agricultural, industrial, commercial, technological—of the different people living in the Presidency. I do not consider that the existing system of University Education in this Presidency affords the young Indians of this Presidency adequate opportunities of attaining this aim and function. The main respects in which I consider the existing system deficient are—(a) the inadequate outlay—public and private—on the necessary adjustment of the University Education to the manifold needs of the different individuals of the different communities, and (b) the inadequate regard for excellence in quality. The defects pointed out by me mainly spring from the imperfection of the ideal of University Education cherished by Government and the people. That improved, the instructor, the pupil, the conditions of education antecedent to the students' entrance to the University, and the educational and administrative machinery of the University would all improve.

Examined by Fr. Blatter witness said he thought for the present the medium of English for imparting instruction was the best. Later on vernacular could be taken. After the non-cooperation movement and the adoption of the policy by the Government of giving posts to Mahomedans many Sindhi students had taken another walk of life, viz:—trade. He did not think Hyderabad was ripe for a University, but Poona and Karachi were.

Replying to Prof. K. T. Shah witness opined that Sind, situated as it was now, was a good country for the development of a University. Financially, he thought, people of Sind could stand on their legs for the establishment of a University. In his opinion higher education for the students should not be made costly.

The Committee then adjourned till 5-30 p.m. on Monday.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT RULES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 15.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Board resolved last evening that the Rules framed by Government under the Primary Education Act and published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 30th October 1924 were quite unsatisfactory. They clearly indicated complete distrust in the capacities of the local authorities to administer and manage the primary schools in their charge. To lay down such hard and fast rules in regard to such minute details as fixing of school hours, vacations, holidays, necessary school equipments, percentage of trained, untrained and unqualified teachers, number of supervisors, their qualifications, the area of class rooms etc., was nothing but an indirect reflection against the capacities of local authorities and an unwarranted interference in the management of schools under their charge. Such hard and fast rules were a dangerous weapon in the hands of capricious inspecting officers of the Government Educational Department and at this stage it was difficult to foresee the evil effects of such hard and fast rules. These Rules must touch only the broad general principles and leave the details to be worked out by the local authorities.

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE.

FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Fiscal Reform League, was held on Saturday at 6 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presided on the occasion.

In the course of the Report for the year 1924 it was stated that the League was started in 1923 with a view to bring about such changes in the Fiscal policy of the country as would encourage the inauguration and promote the growth of every suitable industry in India with due regard to the interests of labour and the furtherance of the economic interests of the country at large.

The League made representations during the year under review to the Government of India and the Tariff Board on the Protection to the Indian steel industry and also submitted a memorandum on the findings of the Tariff Board on the steel industry. It also endorsed and forwarded a representation on behalf of the Indian Cement industry.

NOT A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in proposing the Report for adoption said that though their Report did not look cheerful they would agree with him that it was not a disappointing one. There were many reasons that made it impossible for the League to do more than what it had actually achieved. However he was glad to see that the Executive Council of the League had agreed to subsidise an Economic weekly paper entitled "Indian Economics". The paper would be out in the beginning of the next year. The paper would be conducted by an editorial board consisting of Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. G. N. Joshi and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and he was confident that the paper would do immense benefit to the interests of their country. He wished Prof. Shah and his colleagues every success in their new venture.

The Report, after being seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit, was passed unanimously.

POLITICAL CONVICTS.

CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A political Convicts Conference is likely to be held at Lahore in the first week of December when the Punjab Provincial Conference is being held.

VICEROY'S KATHIAWAR TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 14.

When His Excellency the Viceroy during his Kathiawar Tour is away at the Gir Forest for shooting, H. E. the Countess of Reading will pay a brief visit to Junagadh and will be at Jamnagar from November 26th to December 1st.

IMPERIAL-FOREIGN RELATIONS.

PLEA FOR USING LEAGUE AS "SAFETY-VALVE,,

LORD GREY'S SUGGESTION

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The employment of the League of Nations as a safety-valve in Imperial-foreign relations regarding foreign affairs was suggested by Viscount Grey in a speech, which was broadcast by wireless dealing with the problem of developing the independence of Self-governing Colonies, yet maintaining the unity of the whole. Lord Grey emphasised the need of frequent personal consultation between Premiers in order to secure a united British front, but in order to guard against embarrassment and perplexity overseas on the occasion of unforeseen crisis like Chanak in 1922, Britain might promise the Dominions to refer any dispute with a foreign Power to the International Court of Justice, to the League or to Arbitration as a guarantee that the Dominions would not suddenly be called upon to take in hand a dispute of which they had no time to consider the merits. He expressed the opinion that the Dominions would then know where they stood and agree to regard any Power refusing arbitration as aggressor and give support to uphold the principle of arbitration which was endorsed by the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

ALLEGED TRAIN WRECKING.

CALCUTTA DARJEELING MAIL DERAILMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The engine and seven coaches of the Calcutta Darjeeling Mail were derailed in the early hours of this morning near Gopalpur, Eastern Bengal Railway. No injuries occurred to any one but the coaches as well as the permanent way were badly damaged. The Railway authorities suspect foul play, the derailment being the result of a deliberate removal of bolts and spikes from one rail.

LATER.

Mr. Barbidge, District Traffic Superintendent interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the accident stated that in his opinion it was a case of train wrecking probably similar to the one that occurred to the Up Punjab mail near Hadhipur during the railway strike two years ago. He stated that no injury was caused to any of the passengers, thanks to the plucky action of the driver who applied the brake in time with the result that the engine and the seven bogie coaches only went just out of the lines and did not go down the embankment in which case it would have been a disastrous accident.

The passengers were transhipped and they left the place of accident by another train for Darjeeling this morning at half past nine (Calcutta Time). From later information received at the Head Office the line is expected to be cleared for normal working by 6 p.m. evening.

INDIA'S OVERLAND TRADE.

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the frontier by land during the eleven months April 1923 to February, 1924, was Rs. 17,83 lakhs as against Rs. 16,46 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year, representing an increase of Rs. 1,37 lakhs or 8 per cent. As regards exports, the total value increased from Rs. 15,06 lakhs to Rs. 14,71 lakhs or 8 per cent during the same period. The imports represent 55 per cent and the exports 45 per cent of the total trade.

Noticeable increases under imports were in railway materials (plus 78 per cent), jute, raw (plus 103 per cent), metals and manufactures of metals chiefly lead (plus 40 per cent), timber, including teak timber (plus 58 per cent), tea (plus 14 per cent), wool raw (6 per cent), and grain and pulse, chiefly rice (plus 3 per cent); while there were decrease in skins of sheep etc. (—33 per cent) fruits, vegetables and nuts (—30 per cent) cattle (—22 per cent) oil-seeds, chiefly linseed and rapeseed (—21 per cent), hides of cattle (—17 per cent), silk, (—13 per cent) and ghee (—3 per cent).

Under exports coal and coke increased by 64 per cent, railway material by 48 per cent spices by 44 per cent tea by 34 per cent metals and manufactures of metals by 24 per cent, provisions by 7 per cent and sugar by 3 per cent while cotton, twist and yarn decreased by 9 per cent and cotton piece-goods by 5 per cent.

NEW COTTON-PICKING MACHINE.

Mr. Waldergrave J. Thompson, of Durban, South Africa claims to have solved the cotton-picking problem with a machine he has recently perfected. He states that his invention will revolutionise cotton-picking, from both the view-points of cost and efficiency.

The device resembles a short gun with a thick barrel. The nozzle is placed in contact with the cotton seeds, the handle is turned and the lint is gathered by a continuous chain of teeth on a revolving belt, from which it is removed again by brush connected to the main revolving spindle by cogs, and dropped down the stocking. Mr. Thompson says that his process cannot in any way injure the lint. From the similarity of his machine to a snake he has termed it the "Python" cotton-picker. As a cotton-grower in various parts of the world, including East Africa, Australia, and Fiji, the inventor says it has been his experience, and it has been reported upon by the British Cotton Growers' Association, that the mechanical pickers now in use are not wholly satisfactory because of their suction principle, which draws a quantity of leaf, &c. His machine he contends, will obviate these difficulties.

Lahore, Nov. 15.—Before a crowded gathering of Mussalmans this evening the local Khilafat Committee and the Labour Association presented addresses of welcome to Maulana Zafarali Khan, Editor of the "Zamindar", on his release from jail after two years' imprisonment.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

INQUIRY ON COST OF FOOD

RELIEVING BURDEN OF TAXATION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 14.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer known to be closely studying the question of the heavy burden of taxation which he is anxious to relieve by economies in the national expenditure. Also no time is being lost in establishing a Royal Commission on the cost of food. Already the Cabinet Committee has made progress with the terms of reference and with the constitution of the Commission, two members of which will be Mr. Wood, Minister of Agriculture, and Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame, President of the Board of Trade. Full information is being prepared at the Board of Trade as the basis on which the Commission may begin its work.—B. O. W.

CABINET BUSY.

"TACKLING IMPORTANT PROBLEMS."

LEAFIELD, Nov. 14.

The Cabinet, through several Departments concerned, is already tacling important problems which vitally affect trade and commerce at Home and abroad and have close relation to unemployment.—B. O. W.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, received separately, this afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Ambassadors of Spain, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Italy, United States and Portugal.—B. O. W.

BURMA RICE CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The second forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1924-25 shows that the total area sown was 11,437,396 acres; area destroyed 233,842 acres and area matured 11,479,554 being respectively an increase of 204,791, a decrease of 481,236 and an increase of 686,057 compared with the corresponding estimate of last year and a decrease of 373,037 and an increase of 886,602 acres respectively as compared with the final figures of last year. The season has been a good one and there is every prospect of a good crop. Conditions have been favourable since the last forecast and many areas destroyed earlier in the year have been replanted in Upper Burma. For late planted fields a few more ripening showers are wanted.

CHRISTIANS' ADDRESS TO SIR MALCOLM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

A large and representative gathering of the Indian Christian community of the Punjab assembled this evening at Town Hall grounds to present an address of welcome to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Hailey. The address which was read by Raja Sir Harnam Singh, after welcoming Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey to Lahore, expressed the hope that the period of Sir Malcolm's administration might prove to be a period of peace, prosperity and ordered progress towards the goal of a free and united India bound with closer ties of loyalty and friendship to the British Empire.

Sir Malcolm replying thanked the Christian community of the Punjab for their welcome and paid a tribute to their efforts for the spread of education among their own community particularly among their women who were meeting the urgent need of female teachers in Girls' schools throughout the Punjab. A community with such a record of educational qualifications and which gave such a large number of teachers to various schools in the province need have no fear, said His Excellency, about their political status in the country even though they were numerically small.

The French Channel steamer "Empress" while entering Dover with passengers, this afternoon, collided with Southern breakwater through the breakdown of the steering gear. Damage was done to the port side of the vessel including the loss of boat.—B. O. W.

RHEUMATISM'S RETURN

Sound Advice to Sufferers.

Always at this time of year one hears the familiar grumble about the climate from victims of rheumatism who are more or less disabled by stiffness and cruel pains in the muscles and joints. Rheumatism is one of the penalties of living in this country; also lumbago, in which case the pains settle in the muscles of the back and loins. But although changeable weather sets rheumatism raging through the system, the trouble in most cases arises in the blood, which has become impure. What is needed is a change of blood.

The most valuable help for men and women afflicted by rheumatism is derived from Dr Williams' pink pills. These pills make new, good blood, that refreshes pain-laden, jaded muscles, aching, stiff joints and flagging nerves, and puts ease and power into weak, tortured backs. The refreshing influence is proved by the promptness with which these pills banish blood troubles, indigestion, nervousness and headaches; and the aches and pains of rheumatism vanish when the blood is renewed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Begin Dr Williams' pink pills now. They will strengthen you to withstand weather changes without fearing illness. Of chemists, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narayan Girdhar and Co., A. M. Tiskkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

HIGH COURT.

LANDLORD VS. TENANT.

SUIT UNDER RENT ACT,

IMPORTANT LAW-POINTS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Mahomedally Abdul Hussein and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

R. K. Mody and Co. and another ..... Defendants.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the defendants against the plaintiffs for reinstating them into the premises at Nagdevi Street vacated by them under a consent decree dated 24th August, 1923, and for compensation and costs of the notice under Section 10-A of the Bombay Rent Act.

Briefly the facts are as follow:—

In May, 1923, plaintiffs filed the above suit for ejectment against defendants. On 24th August 1923, a consent decree was passed on the plaintiffs expressly stating that they wanted the premises for their own use and occupation.

The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs failed to act according to their statement, and re-let the premises at a higher rent. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs had failed to occupy the premises for their umbrella business within 6 months under Section 10-A of the Rent Act.

The plaintiffs' case was that they did occupy the premises within 6 months, but finding the premises damp and unsuitable for their umbrella business, they effected repairs and re-let the premises to the present tenants.

Considerable evidence was led on both sides.

On the facts of the case his Lrdship found in in favour of the defendants. His Lordship disbelieved the evidence of Ahmedally, partner of the plaintiffs firm and of Premchand Chatrabhuj of Jamnadas Chatrabhuj and Co., the present tenants of the premises in suit.

A technical difficulty however arose, viz., whether the Court can award compensation in view of the fact that the notice of motion was brought on for argument after the Rent Act had expired so far as business premises were concerned. His Lordship held that in view of Section 1, Clause (4) of the Rent Act, he was unable to award compensation as the words "any sum" in that section did not include unliquidated damages. His Lordship also relied upon a judgment which his Lordship had delivered in a previous case wherein it was held that a decree for compensation could not be passed if an order for reinstatement in the premises could not be given.

In this result his Lordship directed the plaintiffs to pay defendants' costs up to 31st of August, 1924, and the defendants were ordered to pay costs incurred afterwards, on the general principle of law that costs follow the event.

Mr. Khan with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. M. S. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Shah and Co. appeared for the defendants.

DEAL IN MANGANESE ORE.

DEFENDANTS ALLOWED, COUNTER-CLAIM

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji).

Popatlal Amarchand ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

F. Ruttonshaw and Co. ..... Defendants.

By their letter dated December 4, 1923 the plaintiffs agreed to sell to the defendants about 1,200 tons of manganese ore F.O.B. Bombay, at the rate of Rs. 32 per ton if the tests showed that they were 48 per cent (metallic percentage) and Rs. 31-8 per ton if the tests showed 47 per cent. The goods were to be placed on board after the weight and the quality were ascertained and payment was to be made against the mate's receipt or Bill of Lading.

The report of samples tested by the Government Analyser at the parties' request was received, and showed 47.4 per cent. (metallic percentage). The defendants thereupon paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 15,000 as earnest money.

The plaintiffs loaded 1,120 tons of Manganese Ore in Bombay on the s.s. "Clan Monroe" and offered to hand over to the defendants the Mate's Receipt on payment of the balance of the purchase price due from them. The latter, however, maintained that the plaintiffs should hand over the Mate's Receipt without any payment. The plaintiffs in due course sent them their (plaintiffs') bills amounting to Rs. 28,190 agreeing to hand over the Mate's Receipt to them on payment thereof. The defendants, however, failed to do so.

The plaintiffs submitted that they were entitled to a lien on the goods for the unpaid purchase price. They stated that they were unable to obtain the Bill of Lading in respect of the goods in exchange for the Mate's Receipt as the latter was made out in the name of the defendants who refused to sign it. The plaintiffs had always been ready and willing to hand over the Mate's Receipt on payment of the balance of the purchase price. They therefore, claimed Rs. 28,190 from the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' ANSWER.

The defendants in their written statement said that the agreement entered into provided among other things that a complete analysis should be taken by the defendants in Bombay. The Government Analyser was requested to draw samples from the stock of the ore lying at Wadi Bunder. It was represented to him by the plaintiffs' man that the whole stack was made up of manganese ore of one kind, from the same mine from the Central Provinces. On this representation the Government Analyser did not insist on the stack being pulled down so that he might take samples from the inside of the stack. The samples on analysis were found to contain 47.4 of ore. On the strength of that analysis they paid to the plaintiffs, Rs. 15,000 as part of the amount of the value of 1,200 tons of the ore. The ore was purchased by the defendants for a buyer in Belgium. While being loaded on the s.s. "Clan Monroe" at the Alexandra Dock on December 18, 1923 it was found that the ore inside the stack was much inferior to that on the outside of the stack. Further samples were taken which showed that this layer of the ore was only 40 per cent. Later they came to learn that the plaintiffs were carting very inferior ore from three other stacks as part of the goods sold, and in spite of their protest they loaded a large quantity on the steamer. They alleged that the plaintiffs fraudulently put some wagon loads of good ore over and all round the stack of inferior ore with the object of passing it off as good ore of one kind. They further charged the plaintiffs with false and fraudulent representation that the ore was really 48 per cent. good ore, and that on such representation they succeeded in obtaining Rs. 15,000 from the defendants. The defendants therefore, denied that a sum of Rs. 28,190 or any other sum was due from them to the plaintiffs. They stated that the goods shipped were not worth more than Rs. 15,000 which they had already paid. They made a counter claim for Rs. 28,000 by way of damages for the fraudulent misrepresentation and for breach of warranty.

After hearing the evidence His Lordship held that there was an express warranty that the percentage should be 46 to 48. He believed the evidence given by the witnesses on behalf of the defendants and came to the conclusion that there was fraudulent misrepresentation made to the defendants by the plaintiffs or their servants and that there was no doubt that the plaintiffs tried to pass off their stock as containing 46 to 48 per cent of manganese ore. His Lordship further held that the defendants were entitled to their counterclaim, and adjourned the suit for evidence on the question of damages.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General with Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Kanga and Co. Attorneys for the defendants—Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

A DISPUTED WILL.

Mabel Panton ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Administrator-General of Bombay and others. ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

One Arthur Panton died at Poona on 2nd Nov. 1922 leaving a will dated 24th Dec. 1913 and a codicil dated 29th Oct. 1922. The deceased left behind him as his heirs his widow the plaintiff and his son the second defendant and his daughter the 3rd defendant.

Under the will the testator inter alia directed his executors to pay to the plaintiff and annuity of Rs. 1,200 by monthly payments of Rs. 100 and also gave to the plaintiff the right of residence during her lifetime in his bungalow at Poona. The plaintiff alleged that about the middle of 1922 the deceased realised that the provisions made by him for the plaintiff were inadequate having regard to the fact that both his son who was a Medical Practitioner and his daughter who was married were well settled.

The deceased thereupon proceeded to alter his investments which till then stood in his name only and to place certain of his moneys in investments in the names of himself and the plaintiff jointly so that the plaintiff should take the same after his death by survivorship. Accordingly in Aug. 1922, the deceased sold Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,000 and purchased six per cent War Bonds for Rs. 1,000 in the joint names of himself and the plaintiff.

In Sept. 1922 the deceased sold English 5 per cent. War Loans of the value of £8,105 realizing thereby Rs. 1,24,00. Out of this fund he purchased through the Imperial Bank of India six per cent War Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1 lakh. The said Bonds were also made out in the joint names of the deceased and the plaintiff or either of them or order on the same footing as the War Bonds of Rs. 1,000 mentioned above.

The plaintiff submitted that the deceased vested the said War Bonds for Rs. 1,01,000 in himself and the plaintiff as joint owners and that as the surviving joint owner thereof, she was entitled to the same and the income arising therefrom from the date of the death of the deceased. On these alegations the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that she was entitled to the said War Bonds and that the same did not form part of the estate of the deceased.

The defendants by their written statements denied the contentions of the plaintiff and submitted that the Bonds in question were purchased by he deceased out of his own funds and were held in the joint names of the deceased and the plaintiff, purely for convenience. They submitted that the said Bonds formed part of the estate of the deceased and the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for by her.

The hearing of the suit is going on.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MOTHER-IN-LAW AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

QUESTION OF ADVERSE POSSESSION.

Parubai ..... (Original Plaintiff)

vs.

Balkrishna Saddiya Kordale (Original (Defendant.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. N. G. Chaphekar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona. The facts giving rise to the appeal were these:—

The plaintiff filed a suit in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Poona against the defendant for recovering possession of 3 houses, alleging that she was the daughter-in-law of one Krishnabai and that her husband died after his father leaving a son, who too died after the death of the plaintiff's husband and the plaintiff therefore claimed possession of houses as heir of her deceased son. It was also alleged that the defendant who was the daughter of Krishnabai had been unlawfully in possession of the property since the death of Krishnabai and hence the suit.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's allegations that the houses in dispute had been given to Krishnabai for her maintenance and relied upon a deed of gift passed in his favour in September 1916 by the deceased Krishnabai.

The learned Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved that the houses were given to Krishnabai for her maintenance and that no facts had been placed before the Court to indicate in what right she was in possession, though he held that the inheritance fell upon the plaintiff's deceased son and therefore plaintiff had become entitled to claim possession of the houses that belonged to her son and that Krishnabai at the most had only a right of maintenance. The deed of gift relied upon by the defendant was also held not tohave been proved but as the plintiff had failed to make out a case in the restricted scope in which it was brought, the suit was dismissed.

After hearing the arguments of both sides, the learned Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

"The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant to recover certain properties from the defendant alleging that she was entitled to the properties as heir of her deceased son Bhumayya Sayamna. The defendant claimed to be rightfully in possession of the properties under a deed of gift executed by one Krishnabai, the mother-in-law of the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that Krishnabai had no absolute interest in the properties which would entitle her to give them away as she was only in possession of the properties to secure her maintenance for her life-time. Various issues were raised including (1) whether Krishnabai had held the suit property to secure her maintenance and (2) whether the suit was in time. The learned Sub-Judge said "I do not know how the plaintiff can reasonably ask me to give a judgment in her favour. There is not a particle of evidence adduced or any effort made to substantiate the claim which was advanced." Prima facie according to the principles of Hindu Law the plaintiff had a good title to the suit properties as heir of her son and any one disputing that title would have to prove that these properties which were admitted at one time the joint family properties passed out of the family by adverse possession or through any other title required adversely to the family. The defendant did not give any evidence in support of his case that Krishnabai's possession was adverse. The case has not been properly tried in the lower Court and it is not possible for us in setting aside the decree dismissing the plaintiff's suit, to pass a decree for the plaintiff on the record as it stands. The decree must therefore be set aside and the suit sent back to the lower Court for re-trial.

The defendant must be given an opportunity of proving that Krishnabai acquired a good title by adverse possession so that she was able to give the properties away to the defendant.

Both parties were at liberty to lead evidence. The plaintiff was given the costs of the appeal."

Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni appeared for the appellant. Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, November 17).

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5368-22—Mansukhlal H. M and Co, Abdul Sakur Isak, Sarabai widow, M V Gokhale.

SHORT CAUSES.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H Govindji Dayabhai, Pragji Sunderji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H. Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J. Khandwalla and Ch. Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dallas and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukhede and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v. Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3783-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshavji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.

3713-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicoovorbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4508-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.

802-24—Surajmal and Co, Tyabbhai Moosaji Kaicha, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy and another, F J Ghadialy.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhikhand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

2894-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kalianwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2686-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

2960-24—Little and Co Goculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2241-24—M B Chothia and Co, Gulabchand Naginchand Fulchand, Chandulal Dayabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4500-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Salebhoy, Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and others, Wadia G and Co.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co, Jamal Bros Co, Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

2171-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd, Ganeshdas Joharmal and another, Patell and E.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs. Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishnapriya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ladharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed v Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2607-24—Motichand and D, Fidaali Hassanally, vs Dinsha Edulji Karkaria.

2625-24—Motichand and D Fidaali Hasanally, vs Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

1429-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Laxmidas Kalidas and another Jeevandas Bogabhai Ruparel.

2373-24—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Hasanali Vasi, Jusufali Alibhai Haveliwalla, Jamsedji R and D.

1258-24—Rele and Co, Waman Laxman Patel, Ramkrishna Gopal Pandit, Manoher and Co.

1861-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Mohandas Karmalsy and others, Shivram Chander Seth and others.

2660-24—G B Pandia, Dadanchand Ghasilal, Ebrahim Fazal and others, Amin and D, N D Bhatt.

3198-24—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao, Shivdas Mulchand.

1390-24—Payne and Co, Khated Mahomed Misher, Jamnabai and others, Crawford B and Co.

2959-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Messrs. Naranmal Gokaldas, Messrs. Atmaram Gulabrai.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

3028-24—Bhahishanker K and G, Shah Vanmalidas Hargovinddas, Abdul Hamid Hahibbhai and another.

3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Banjarali Jamaibhai Ibrahim, Yasuf Karim Numar and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1362-24—Patharo and Co, Chandulal Keshaolal Parekh, Umersey Narsey, Matubhai J and M.

4688-23—Mulji P and P, Karamchand Jugjiwan, Bhikhulal Mandlal, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3753-21—Merwanji K and Co, Kisonlal Shindatrai, Shrinivas Khemraj and others, Vachha and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1179-24—M V Gokhale, Hansraj Ramji and Co, Ahmed Abdul Sakoor, J S Kahpitia.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dohdasti, Haji Sajed Abdul Kassam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Syed Abdul Cassam Yezdi, Hamad Ali Alkazi, Motubhai J and M.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thatapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and C.

1262-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

231-13—Mulla and M, Jamnabai, Tejpar Narey and another, Tyabji D and Co, Ramanlal and H.

349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M.

349-22—Dabholker and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Kanji Purshotam and others, Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, H Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Maneckji Nesserwanji Kavarana Manchersha and N.

2146-24—Madhowji and Co, Dharsy Deoraj and Co, Ismail Fafoor Cassum and others Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chama Karan Keloth Kunhamed Keyi, Ahmed Vali Mahomed and others, Shamrao M and H.

1754-23—Mulji P and P, Vishram Esmail and Co, Samuel Weiss and another, Smetham B and L.

2201-24—Smetham B and L, Samuel Weiss and others, Visharam Shivji and another, Mulji P and P.

1300-24—Merwanji K and Co, Meherji Framji Mehta, Shivshanker Shamji and others, Dikshit M and Co.

1268-24—Dikshit M and Co, Shivshanker Shamji, M F Mehta Merwanji K and Co.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The World Aweilbary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British India General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.

4611-22—Heralal and Co, Manordas Sunderji and another, Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and others, Vachha and Co.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

4458-22—Captain and V, Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

5162-23—J P Wallace and Co, Kaikhasru Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co. Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The Netherland Trading Society, Magniram Danmal and others, Purnanand C and J Amarchand M and J.

ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

5008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow, Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Sunderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.

5007-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow, Rustomji Nuserwanji Mehta and others Ardeshir H D and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co.

5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow, Rustomji Nuserwanji Mehta and others Ardeshir H D and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co.

1267-24—Matubhai J and M, Haji Jamal Ebrahim and others, Dada Husein Tomlige and othehrs, Pateel and B Mulla and M, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulldan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

2193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Husein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amartlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

2599-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimniram Motilal, Madangopal Chanda, Kanga and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

2427-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kashirchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Harbha Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2457-24—Dastur and Co, Dada Karim Aba, Ahmed Suleman Moti, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Pareiwalla Jamseedji R and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nilkeu Dwarkadas v Sheruli Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemani v Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamsedji R and D.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pilaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatrem Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umriger v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madheppa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2989-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmudin and others, Peralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Husji Jusah and Co, Manerlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignalino D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Mumlal H and Co.

2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

THANA JEWS AT COURT.

Of late, there have cropped up many disputes in the Israil community Thana re. the management of the Synagogue property and funds.

The treasurer recently prosecuted the president in the court of the 1st Class Magistrate under Sec. 465 I. P. C. alleging that the accused had committed forgery by altering figures in a counterfoil of a receipt. The president made counter allegation of fraud on the part of the treasurer.

The magistrate, finding the case of the complainant to be false and vexatious, discharged the accused on 4-11-24 and ordered the complainant to pay Rs 20 to the accused by way of compensation

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The storm in the Bay has moved in northwesterly direction and its centre lie this morning near latitude thirteen an half longitude eighty-six and half.

Weather has been dry except for few light falls on Orissa coast.

A western disturbance is affecting Frontier.

Forecast.—Extension in South Bengal and on North Madras coast with few falls in extreme north.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 14.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.879 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum	71.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	113 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	15	14	58	26	5	15	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	16	1	44	27	7	16	7	51	19	10
		13	24	25	3		19	33	17	4
M.	17	2	16	27	0	17	8	33	20	4
		14	1	24	8		20	5	18	0
Tu.	18	2	54	26	6	18	9	24	20	8
		14	46	24	1		20	43	18	9
W.	19	3	37	26	0	19	10	37	20	10
		15	47	23	8		21	40	19	7
Th.	20	4	33	25	8	20	11	57	20	6
		17	4	23	7		23	4	20	2
F.	21	5	39	25	7	21	13	1	19	9
		18	37	24	2					

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 18 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 19 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affair as on the 7th November 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		7,86 65 000
Other Deposits		77,71 35 000
Sundries		1,63 37 000
	Rupees	97,41 37 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		15,30 13 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 04 000
Loans		15,30 41 000
Cash Credits		34,66 99 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		6,01 95 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		34 79 000
Dead Stock		2,65 49 000
Sundries		74 34 000
Balances with other Banks		1,14 77 000
		77,40 91 000
Cash		20,00 46 000
	Rupees	97,41 37 000

Bank Rate 6%
Percentage 22.93.

MOTORS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"For some time past the question of the use of motor-

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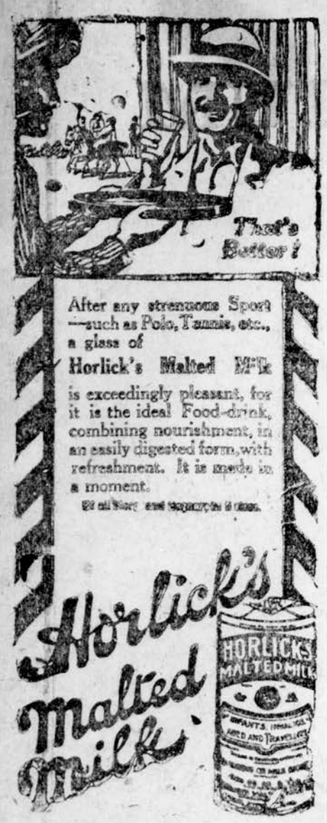
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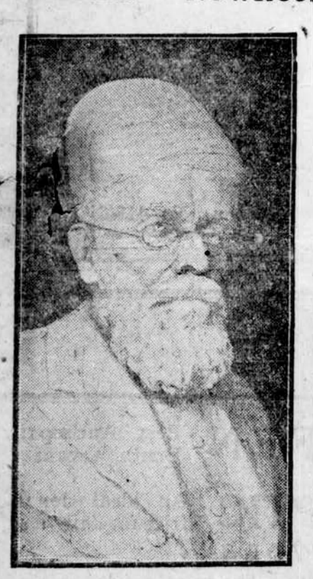

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

How to Work.

In these notes I propose to take up the agreement between the Swaraj party and myself where I have left it in the leading article. If our recommendation is accepted by the forthcoming meeting, it means revolutionising the Congress organisation and turning the members from being merely vote-registering machines once or twice a year into day-to-day workers and contributing materially to the chief national activity. It will make the Congress a huge manufacturing and receiving and distributing depot. The work cannot be organised without method, industry punctuality, patriotism, self-sacrifice and strictest honesty and the required skill. Though any body can become a Congress member by paying four annas till the Congress accepts the proposal if the forthcoming meeting approves of the proposals every province must begin to organise as if the franchise was accepted by the Congress. That is to say, propaganda must be carried on among the existing members advising them of the proposed change and providing them with necessary facility for learning spinning and procuring the wheel etc. The question will have to be considered as to how the yarn is to be collected and how disposed of. Without any Congress resolution, save the one applicable to members of Congress executives and by simple exhortation through these columns we have to lay over seven thousand men and women spinning voluntarily. Their number is on the increase. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that when and if the Congress accepts the franchise proposal we should be able to reach at least one hundred thousand in a few months. Assuming the average output of yarn to be 5 tolas of 20 counts per month per member it would mean 312.5 maunds of yarn per month or 12500 dhotis or saris 45 inches in width and 6 yards in length. And when we remember that labour on the material upto spinning is to be free the dhotis must compete with the any similar article on the market. If only the nation could consentrate all effort on this one national work exclusion of foreign cloth can be achieved without the slightest difficulty and by means the most honourable and non-violent.

The Forthcoming Meeting.

But all depends on the forthcoming meeting. It is to be as meeting not only of the A.I.C.C. but of representatives of all Provincial committees and Associations. I hope that there will be a generous response on the part of these representatives to Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation. The joint meeting will have to decide not only the question of healing the breach in the Congress itself but also of inducing other distinguished leaders to join the Congress. The meeting has also to frame an effective policy in answer to the Bengal repression. Whatever our differences as to the method of reaching our goal, there are no two opinions about the desirability of ending the exercise of arbitrary powers.

There is no freedom for India so long as one man no matter how highly placed he may be holds in the hollow of his hands the life, property and honour of millions of human beings. It is an artificial, unnatural and uncivilised institution The end of it is an essential preliminary to Swaraj.

Our Helplessness.

This is apparent. We seem to have lost all power beyond passing resolutions. But if we all could all unite on the constructive programme, it will by itself be a step towards regaining self-confidence and power of action. It must be clear to everyone that it if Hindus and Musalmans regain their senses, if Hindus treat untouchables as their brothers and if we have so popularised spinning and khaddar as to be within easy reach of exclusion of foreign cloth, we should not need to do any more to command attention to our will. What is more we should need neither secret societies for the promotion of violence nor open non-violent disobedience. Such a desirable consummation can be effected only by united, determined and ceaseless pursuit of the constructive programme. That, therefore, is my method of effective reply to the volcanic eruption of repression on the chronic and helpless subordination of a whole nation.

Other Things?

Mr. Andrews drew my attention even during my fast to a note in the 'Modern Review' expressing surprise at the omission from the constructive programme of the movement for abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs. Other friends drew attention much earlier to the omission of reference to national schools. I may inform these friends that the constructive programme that forms part of the agreement contains only those items without which Swaraj appears to me to be an impossibility. Unaided and unaffiliated national schools are there and they must be maintained. They help us to carry the programme through. A drink and drugs reform is silently but slowly going on. It can be given up. On sees no excitement about it because we have done away with picketing as it led going to give up the idea of promoting to violence. Nor for that matter are we private arbitrations. Only, none of these things is absolutely essential for achieving Swaraj in the sense in which the three items included in the agreement are. Nor is there any difference of opinion among national workers on these as there is on the three items. In mentioning national schools and private arbitration in the same breath as the drink and drugs reform, I do not wish to be understood to give the same value to them. The drink and drugs reform is a problem of the highest national importance. If by any honest means we could be wholly free to-day from the drink and the opium evils. I should adopt and advise them now. But we have no such heroic remedy. Apart from picketing we are powerless to deal with the evil, root and branch, till we have an effective voice in the government of the country. Happily, bad as the evil is, it is not a national vice. It is confined to a small though unfortunately growing minority. Hence there would be no opposition to Liquor or opium prohibition. if we had the power. It is the Government that comes in the way of the nation becoming free from the drink and the drug curse. Not that we shall ever make drinkers sober by legislation. But we can and ought to penalise the drink and the drug habit and by closing all liquor and opium shops and dens make at as difficult as possible to indulge in it.

Is It Compulsion?

The reader must have read Mr. Stokes' passionate protest against hand-spinning being made compulsory fo revery Congress member. It is evident to me that his excessive regard for liberty of the individual has disabled him from distinguishing between voluntary acceptance and compulsion. Compulsion means submission of protestants to the thing they oppose under pain of being fined or imprisoned. They cannot escape the obligation or the penalty by remaining out side the corporation of which they find themselves members. But when a man joins a voluntary association such as the Congress he does so willingly and tacitly or explicitly undertakes to obey its rules. These rules generally include submission of the minority to the wishes of the majority. The voluntary nature of every act of every member is clear from the fact that he can secede whenever the majority pass a rule which is in conflict with his conscience. Mr. Stokes' reasoning is subversive of all corporate self-government. Every franchise has some condition attached to it. As a rule there is opposition from some to every form of restrictive franchise. May the opposers consider the restriction carried by the majority compulsion? Obviously not. For if they may, then there can never be any corporate activity.

When the new Congress creed was passed in 1920 there was a minority that opposed it on principle and therefore seceded when it was carried by a majority. Under the old creed many more were kept out because they could not conscientiously subscribe to it. In either case I hold that the majority had a right to pass the rules. Whether in the one case the restriction was wise and in the other relaxation was unwise is a matter of opinion. And so in the matter of the present proposal to make hand-spinning part of the Congress franchise may be bad policy and may kill the very object that I have in view, but I submit that there is nothing inherently wrong in it, that it is not wrong in principle, that it is an unconscious misuse of language to call it compulsion. On merits I have no misgivings. If hand-spinning is an effective method of making India self-supporting it must be made part of the franchise. It is the best way of expressing national will and determination

Public Debts.

A correspondent writes:—

"You may be aware that a resolution, moved by Mr. C. Rajagopalacharjar in the open Congress at Gaya in the year 1922, regarding the repudiation of public debts that might be incurred by the Government of India after 31—12—'22, was passed. It is needless to state that many responsible men in the public life of our country are eager to know your views on the resolution."

I am sorry to have to confess my ignorance of the resolution in question. But now that it has been brought to my notice, I have no hesitation in approving of it. I congratulate both Mr. Rajagopalachari and the Congress, upon the passage of that resolution. We may be, as we are, powerless to-day, but the world should know what we think of the wasteful and enormous expenditure of India's money. The late Lord Salisbury called it a process of bleeding. I should imagine that any Swaraj scheme would include an impartial inquiry into the commitments of the Government of India or the India Office and an insistence upon a readiustment of the financial transactions of the outgoing Government. I therefore regard the resolution as both necessary and honourable. It may excite ridicule to-day. But, when we come to our own, we shall be able to point with pride to the fact of our having given due notice. For, in spite of all I have said about the limitations of the Congress, who can deny that it is the most representative of the nation? It is for us to make it so representative as to command respect and attention.

A National Loss.

Many readers of 'Young India' know Sjt. Dalbahadur Giri by name only. Some may not have even heard his name. Yet he was one of the bravest of national workers. As I am writing for 'Young India' I have a wire from Kalimpong advising me of death of this comparatively unknown patriot. I tender my condolence to his family. He was a cultured Gurkha and was doing good work among the Gurkhas in and near Darjeeling. During 1921 in common with the thousands, he was also imprisoned for his non-cooperation activities. He became seriously ill during his imprisonment. He was discharged only a few months ago. He leaves I understand a large family destitute of means of livelihood. An appeal was published on his behalf in the Bengali Press. I hope that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will find out all the facts about the late Sjt. Dalbahadur Giri's family and render such aid as may be necessary.

GANDHI-DAS PACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah has unconsciously committed the very common error of political economists to draw conclusions from elements of one state of society and apply them to other states of society in which many of the elements are not the same. He believes that hand-spinning will neither make India self-supporting regarding cloth, nor is it possible to make it universal, in the real sense of the word. Both these propositions do not apply to the state of things existing at present in India. It is admitted by all that hand-weaving supplies to India a third part of its total requirements as to cloth, the other third part being supplied by the Indian mills. So if by the efforts mentioned in the Gandhi-Das pact, hand-weaving is doubled, it will supply the total need of the country along with the help of the Indian mills and foreign cloth can be successfully boycotted if only there is the will for it. The Gandhi-Das pact does not require every man woman to spin, but if one member of a family of five members spins regularly for two hours a day that member will be able to supply yarn sufficient for the clothing of the whole family. In poor families one memoer can spare two hours a day without detriment to the earning of the family obtained through other means. India is mostly peopled by villagers. More than 80 per cent. of its population consists of people who pass in mere idleness about six months of the year, for want of work in their cottages. So India cannot only supply its own need but it can supply the needs of other countries as well without any detriment to its agricultural and other industries. In producing yarn India will utilise its own cotton and save the shipping freight of carrying its cotton to other countries and of bringing it back in the shape of cloth. It will give employment to carders and those who ply hand ginning machines in villages, and save the expense of pressing cotton into bales. If there is sufficient yarn, there will be no lack of weavers, because weavers get wages sufficiently attractive.

Gandhi-Das pact does not come in the way of the development of the resources of the country, nor does it come in the way of India being commercially and industrially developed to the fullest potentiality and strength, because the pact proposes to utilise only the spare time of the nation. Mr. Jinnah says "machines and science have made it almost impossible for manual labour to have any chance in the competition of the world without their aid." But there is nothing to compete with the labour of the nation utilized in hand-spinning only during leisure hours. The gain however small will be a pure gain to the nation and the gain on the whole to the nation will be not small. If he means to say that hand-weaving cannot compete with power-loom, I would simply refer him to what is said by so great an authority as Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., in 1916 in his work on "The Economic Transition in India" at pages 145-146. He says, "It is not a law of nature that steam-power should supersede hand-power; it has been the consequence, it is argued, only of the special conditions of Europe. When the power required is not in excess of that which can be supplied by the human body it is a calculation of the relative cost which decides whether steam-power, hand-power shall be supplied to manufactures. Hand-power is expensive in the west of Europe, and manufacturers are therefore constantly striving to replace it by steam power, but in India at the present day hand-power is cheap and to the employer more economical than steam-power. The competition of machinery has now existed for nearly three quarters of a century and the immense financial and scientific resources of the power-loom have been freely utilized to kill the hand industry., but careful observers are of opinion that the condition of the weaver is no worse than it was twenty years ago. The one incontrovertible fact is that hand-weaving, though languishing does still exist and support about 6,000,000 persons. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if the efficiency of the hand-weaver could be increased, he would be in a position to compete successfully with the power-loom. Now what the unwearied labours of Mr. Chatterton, ably seconded by a band of Indian gentlemen in Madras, have demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt, is that the efficiency of Indian hand-weaver can be increased and its output multiplied two, three and even four-fold."

Thus Mr. Jinnah will see that hand-loom can successfully compete with power-loom. What is wanted is only the will of the nation. To create that will is the object of the Gandhi-Das pact. Mr. Jinnah, it is well-known has a very pure heart and loves India as much as anybody. He has unconsciously fallen a victim to the common error of even great economists in applying to one state of society conclusions drawn from the elements of another state of society. It is therefore earnestly hoped that Mr. Jinnah will on further consideration admit the truth of the above remarks.

—Yours, etc.,

AN ECONOMIST.

Baroda, Nov. 14.

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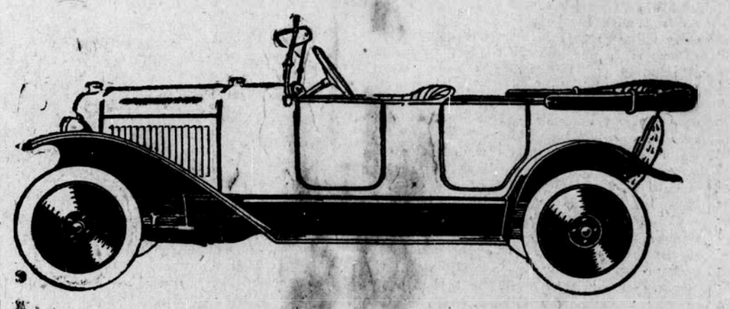

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